The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The Reconstructed Spanish Ministry in the Cortes.

Opposition to the Election of the Duke of Genoa.

CAUSES OF THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS

The British Government and the Dalmatian Revolt.

How the Temporal Affects the Spiritual Power of the Pope.

SPAIN.

The Reconstructed Ministry—Origin of the Crisis—Topete Declines of Resigning—The Duke of Genoa.

MADRID, Nov. 3.—General PRIM to-day presented to the Cortes the members of the reconstructed Ministry. He explained that the question of the royal candidature was the cause of the Ministerial crisis, and added that the attitude of the Unionists hindered a solution of the question. He declared that the Government would remain faithful to the principles of the revolution.

It is reported that Admiral TOPETE, Minister of the Marine, insists on resigning his portfolio, but General PRIM declares he will leave the Cabinet if the Admiral resign.

The opposition to the Duke of GENOA is still so large and determined that it is feared there is no chance of his election.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Revolt in Dalmatia—Effect on the British Government.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The *Constitutionnel* in its issue to-day says the English Government is much preoccupied at present with the question of the Dalmatian insurrection.

ROME.

The Influence of the Church—The Temporal Power an Obstacle to Spiritual Power.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The *Times* to-day, in an article on the influence of Rome, says: "The Catholic Church must be withdrawn from undue Roman preponderance, and the City of Rome from ecclesiastical domination. It is only by ceasing to be an Italian sovereign that the Pope can aspire to become universal Pontiff.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The New Bishop of Exeter—Return of the Queen to Windsor.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Rev. Mr. TEMPLE, recently appointed Bishop of Exeter, in reply to an address expressed the hope that as a Bishop he might know nothing of parties in the Church, but cooperate with all.

Queen VICTORIA has returned to Windsor Castle.

FRANCE.

A Council of Ministers at Compiègne.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—There is to be another council of Ministers at Compiègne to-day.

HUNGARY.

A New Reform Party—Mr. Deak to be Leader.

PESTH, Nov. 3.—It is said that Mr. DEAK will soon form a new Reform Party, with a policy differing from that of the present majority.

GERMANY.

Count Bismarck's Influence Waning.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The *Constitutionnel* of to-day says that Count BISMARCK has lost a great portion of his former influence in German politics.

CUBA.

Steamers Arrived—Admiral Poor Visits the Captain-General—A Tour of Inspection—The Rate of Discount.

HAVANA, Nov. 3.—The steamships *Eagle*, from New-York, and Vesco, from Philadelphia, have arrived here, the former last evening, and the latter this morning.

Admiral POOR, United States Navy, accompanied by American Consul PLUMB, have exchanged visits with Captain-General DE RODAS.

Captain-General DE RODAS will leave Havana to-night on a tour of inspection. During his journey he will visit Cienfuegos and other parts of the island. The Captain-General will be accompanied by his Secretary and staff, and will probably be absent about ten days.

The rate of discount of the Spanish Bank has been reduced to four per cent. The confidence of the merchants of Havana in the stability of the bank is continually increasing.

The steamer *De Soto* sailed this afternoon for New-York.

CANADA.

Opening of the Ontario Local Parliament—Suggestions of the Lieutenant-Governor.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 3.—The Parliament of Ontario was opened this afternoon by Lieutenant-Governor HOWLAND. In his speech he refers to the abundant harvest, the activity in manufactures and railway enterprises, the increased and increasing demand for labor and the success of the measures taken to promote immigration. He recommends increased efforts and expenditures to induce a still larger immigration to Ontario, and announces that the provincial revenue the past year has been more than adequate to the demands. The Governor also advocates prudent advances from the public chest to reclaim the swamp lands of the province by drainage.

The Susquehanna Railroad—Judge Johnson's Decision at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 3.—The decision of Judge JOHNSON, of the Supreme Court, was filed to-day in the matter of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company. It requires the receiver to pay, first, the current expenses of running the road; second, the interest due on the Company's bonds, as well as the Albany City bonds loaned the Company; third, it authorizes the payment to the receiver of the balance due the Company from the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, or from any other bank or person. The receiver is not authorized to borrow money on the credit of the Company without special authority from the Court.

The Congregationalists of New-Jersey—African Colonization.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—The first annual session of the New-Jersey Association of Congregational Churches began last evening at the Congregational Church in this city. The Association is composed of twenty-two churches, principally from the south of the State of New-York. After the opening sermon General O. O. HOWARD was elected moderator. The Convention then adjourned until this morning.

The American Colonization Society's ship *Golconda* cleared at this port yesterday for Africa, with a large cargo. She sails to-day, touching at Savannah, to take on board 400 colored emigrants from the Southern States to Africa.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The Committee to Return Thanks to the President—The Interview—An Opinion on Kentucky Politics.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The delegation appointed by the Louisville Commercial Convention called on President GRANT this morning in accordance with a previous arrangement. The Chairman, General WALBRIDGE, spoke as follows:

"Before its adjournment, the late Commercial Convention at Louisville deputed to the Committee that I have the honor to present, the high and delicate responsibility of expressing to your Excellency sentiments of gratitude and reciprocation of hearty good will for the view communicated in your dispatch for the success of the great objects for which the Convention convened. Originally called to discuss the exclusive interests of the Southern States, the theatre of its usefulness was subsequently enlarged until it embraced the material prosperity of every section of our extended country. Delegates were in attendance from Vermont and Texas; as also from Georgia and Minnesota. Thus national in character, it was pleasant beyond expression to receive encouragement at the hands of the National Executive. Its deliberations were confined mainly to the great questions of finance, taxation, immigration, internal improvements, transportation and necessary measures by which the industries and great natural resources of the South could be brought in harmony with the new era of prosperity upon which the Republic has entered. One sentiment animated the entire Convention, namely, to stand by the plighted faith of the nation in the full payment of its public securities as stipulated when they were created; and, forgetting all differences in the past, the desire was universal that all sectional interests should be ignored, and that the citizens of the United States should hereafter be a homogeneous nation, one, entire, united and indivisible. In conclusion, we desire to congratulate your Excellency on the success which has thus far marked your Administration. Enough has transpired to demonstrate that before the expiration of your second term the public debt may be more than half extinguished, and that American securities will command a premium in every part of the inhabitable globe."

President GRANT, in reply, said "he was very much gratified to receive such a delegation, representing not only the great commercial interests of the nation, but also the new condition of affairs. The good fellowship which ought to unite a common brotherhood, and which was so happily inaugurated and invigorated at Louisville, he hoped would extend and permeate throughout the entire Union until every vestige of bitterness or unkindness should forever be eradicated. He believed that within a year or two the South would be far richer and far more prosperous than ever she was before, and the people have it within their own power, by judicious policy and wise acts, to advance their own interests and those of the entire country with marvelous rapidity. As to his second term, he could assure General WALBRIDGE he felt now very much as he did at West Point in his cadet days, when he counted every month with eagerness to get out of his position. He had not sought his present position, as everybody knew.

Hon. H. W. HILLIARD, of Georgia, was glad to have the opportunity of saying to the President that he concurred in the cordial appreciation which all parties must give to the sentiments just expressed by him.

The President, with a smile, asked Colonel DUNCAN, of Kentucky, what the people of his State thought of the Administration, and whether there was any hope of Kentucky ever turning from her present politics?

Colonel DUNCAN assured him that Kentuckians, with rare exceptions, fully appreciated the President's honest intentions to do what he could for the good of the country; and that the telegraphic message so kindly sent by the President to him for the Convention, and the now renewed assurances of kind feeling toward the people of States lately suffering so much, would augment and strengthen the respect which they already entertained for the Chief Magistrate. As to Kentucky, he would say, however, that even the Fifteenth Amendment would create very little difference, as the colored vote would be divided and so do very little toward breaking down the 90,000 Democratic majority of the State.

After an informal and pleasant conversation of half an hour the delegation withdrew.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Deposits in the Branch Mint—A Town Burned—The First National Bank of Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—The deposits at the Branch United States Mint in this city during the month of October were 89,000 ounces of gold and 27,000 ounces of silver. Of the silver 20,000 ounces were received from Japan for recoinage. The amount coined during the same period was $1,070,000.

Governor HAIGHT has designated Nov. 18 as Thanksgiving Day.

The town of Cisco was destroyed by fire yesterday. The railroad property was saved.

Mr. KNOX, Acting Comptroller of the Currency, notifies the holders of the circulating notes of the First National Bank of Nevada that the same will be paid on presentation at the Treasury of the United States.

Several important sales of White Pine mines have been made to New-York and Chicago parties.

THE WEST.

A New Stage Enterprise—Indian Hostilities—Murder by Soldiers—Navigation of Salt Lake.

DENVER, Colorado, Nov. 3.—Under a new arrangement with the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, J. HUGHES & Co. will commence running a tri-weekly line of four-horse coaches between this city and Cheyenne Wells, to connect with trains on the Union Pacific Railroad, commencing on the 10th inst.

On the 20th ult. the mail line coach from Tucson, Arizona, while on the way to Santa Fé was fired into by Indians when near Mesilla. Fortunately no one was injured. Later on the same evening the Indians killed a horse near Mesilla.

A Mexican was recently murdered by two soldiers belonging to the Thirty-eighth United States Colored Infantry, on the banks of the Rio Grande, near Fort Selden.

CORINNE, Utah, Nov. 2.—A large schooner arrived here to-day from Stockton, a town on the southern shore of the lake, loaded with lumber, silver ore, &c. This is considered the inauguration of navigation on Salt Lake.

KANSAS.

The Border Ruffian Vote.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 3.—The Democratic ticket, with one exception, is elected in this county by 300 majority.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Nov. 3.—The Democratic county ticket has a majority in this city.

A Score in Philadelphia Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—A fire broke out at one o'clock this evening in the five-story building No. 112 North Third-street, occupied by HOYER & Co., shoe dealers, and HERTZBERG, GOODMAN & Co., notions. The three upper floors were entirely gutted, and the lower floors were flooded with water.

Arrest of Mike McCoole—Bonds Required Not to Fight in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 3.—MIKE MCCOOLE was arrested to-day and taken before the Police Court, and bound in the sum of $5,000 not to engage in a prize fight in Ohio.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TROY, Nov. 3.—The residence of Hon. J. L. FLAGG, in this city, was entered by burglars last night and robbed of $2,000 worth of jewelry.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—The Finance Committee of the City Council decided last night to recommend to that body an appropriation of an additional $10,000 for the prosecution of the survey of the Southern Railroad.

THE ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK STATE.

The Vote by Counties—Reported and Estimated Majorities.

	Sigel, Republican.		Nelson, Democrat.
Alleghany	3000	New-York	*38567
Broome	1500	Kings	6000
Cattaraugus	1800	Albany	800
Chatauqua	4000	Chemung	300
Cayuga	2600	Columbia	600
Chenango	1500	Greene	500
Clinton	200	Putnam	200
Cortland	1500	Queens	800
Delaware	900	Richmond	736
Dutchess	200	Rockland	700
Erie	400	Schoharie	1200
Essex	1200	Seneca	400
Franklin	800	Sullivan	800
Fulton and Hamilton	800	Ulster	700
Genesee	1100	Westchester	1200
Herkimer	1000	Schenectady	150
Jefferson	1800	Montgomery	200
Lewis	200		
Livingston	1000	Total	55007
Madison	2000		
Monroe	1000		
Niagara	500		
Oneida	1500		
Onondaga	2000		
Ontario	1000		
Orange	900		
Orleans	800		
Oswego	2500		
Otsego	800		
Rensselaer	300		
St. Lawrence	6500		
Saratoga	1000		
Schuyler	800		
Steuben	1800		
Suffolk	400		
Tioga	900		
Tompkins	2000		
Warren	800		
Washington	1800		
Wayne	1000		
Wyoming	1000		
Yates	1000		
Total	54400		

* Allen over Greeley.

VOTE BY CITIES AND TOWNS.

The returns from the cities and towns in the State come in slowly. Many towns are yet to be heard from. The following table gives the majorities reported up to the hour of going to press:

Towns.	Sigel. maj.	Nelson. maj.	Rep. gain.	Dem. gain.
ALLEGHANY.				
Amity	121	..	..	36
Cuba	7	..	..	86
BROOME.				
Binghamton	227	..	10	
Fenton	86	..	..	47
Lisle	207	..	..	101
CHENANGO.				
Afton	69	..	..	41
Greene	53	..	..	45
Sherburne	169	..	..	95
CHEMUNG.				
Elmira City	..	324	..	293
Big Flats	..	19	..	13
COLUMBIA.				
New-Lebanon	..	36	..	1
Ghent	77	..	16	..
Hudson City	..	268	217	..
Stockport	..	2	..	41
Greenport	..	26	..	16
Livingston	..	70	..	28
Germantown	24	..	..	49
Taghkanic	..	109	..	21
Canaan	101	..	..	23
Clermont	..	111	16	..
CORTLAND.				
Marathon	70	..	..	25
Harford	97	..	..	26
Preble	..	25	1	..
CATUGA.				
Ledyard	128	..	..	94
Moravia	93	..	..	64
Owasco	61	..	..	29
Springport	58	..	..	7
Brutus	161	..	..	13
Mentz	..	78	..	101
Auburn	898	..	..	312
CHAUTAUQUA.				
Pomfret	89	..	..	98
Clymer	196	..	..	65
Ellicott	327	..	..	202
Ripley	71	..	..	17
Dunkirk	92	..	200	..
Busti	207	..	87	..
Carroll	143	..	..	..
French Creek	36	..	..	..
Mina	77	..	..	..
Poland	190	..	..	64
CLINTON.				
Ausable	72	..	47	..
Clinton	..	100	56	..
Altona	18	..	..	12
Dannemora	..	89	..	121
Beekmantown	21	..	..	129
Plattsburg	..	206	..	276
Ellenburg	..	76	..	11
Peru	46	..	..	67
Saranac	..	64	..	89
DUTCHESS.				
Poughkeepsie	53	..	..	249
Pawling	161	..	..	26
Amenia	83	..	7	..
ESSEX.				
Crown Point	217	..	..	111
Ticonderoga	97	..	..	96
GENESEE.				
Leroy	75	..	..	82
Bergen	16	..	..	80
Alexander	139	..	..	84
Bethany	64	..	..	40
Elba	39	..	..	..
JEFFERSON.				
Watertown	..	28	..	..
Adams	219	..	..	156
Philadelphia	10	..	18	..
Henderson	51	..	..	90
Alexandria	..	62	..	..
Rodman	138	..	..	..
Pamela	38	..	..	64
HERKIMER.				
Herkimer	..	136	..	22
German Flats	108	..	..	70
Stark	49	..	..	41
Columbia	86	..	..	..
LIVINGSTON.				
Genesco	113	..	..	27
Caledonia	63	..	..	19
LEWIS.				
Leyden	7	..	..	87
Lowville	..	103	..	..
Highmarket	..	116	..	..
MONROE.				
Pittsford	..	23	..	39
Riga	61	..	3	..
Clarkson	40	..	..	29
Rochester	600	..	308	..
Ogden	6	..	..	13
Irondequois	..	106	..	9
MONTGOMERY.				
Minden	88	..	..	64
St. Johnsville	..	91	32	..
Amsterdam	108	..	..	91
NIAGARA.				
Lockport	70	..	..	97
ONEIDA.				
Rome	..	212	139	..
Camden	218	..	..	41
Florence	..	128	..	..
Utica	..	193	331	..
Marshall	84	..	..	..
Western	..	36	38	..
Augusta	..	..	..	..
Kirkland	19	..	..	..
Whitestown	41	..	..	160
Floyd	..	11	..	..
Marcy	..	6	..	5
Sangerfield	..	99	..	120
Paris	172	..	..	..
Bridgewater	59	..	..	..
ONONDAGA.				
Syracuse	465	..	104	..
Tully	151	..	4	..
ORANGE.				
Chester	..	2	26	..
Newburg	48	..	..	136
Blooming Grove	54	..	..	32
Mount Hope	..	2	..	0
ONTARIO.				
Victor	13	..	..	30
East Bloomfield	65	..	..	23
OSWEGO.				
Albion	48	..	..	97
Oswego	314	..	10	..
OTSEGO.				
Richfield	122	..	..	34
Oneonta	62	..	..	42
Otego	..	16	..	14
Cherry Valley	..	80	..	43
QUEENS.				
Jamaica	..	207	..	7
ORLEANS.				
Yates	136	..	..	76
Barre	229	..	..	171
Murray	..	20	5	..
Shelby	76	..	..	66
RICHMOND—(Complete.)				
Southfield	..	116	8	..
Westfield	16	..	..	134
Northfield	..	132	..	26
Middletown	..	249	137	..
Castleton	..	256	..	56
RENSSELAER.				
Lansingburg	377	..	..	48
Troy	..	369	918	..
SARATOGA.				
Saratoga Springs	..	52	..	..
Northumberland	12	..	..	24
Moreau	60	..	..	73
Waterford	..	56	68	..
Malta	25	..	4	..
SUFFOLK.				
Southampton	123	..	..	..
Easthampton	18	..	..	..
SULLIVAN.				
Callicoon	..	119	95	..
SCHOHARIE.				
Cobleskill	198	..	..	93
Seward	120	..	17	..
Wright	..	91	..	35
Sharon	..	152	..	36
Carlisle	..	126	..	..
Summit	55	..	..	..
SCHENECTADY.				
Schenectady	..	175	..	118
STEUBEN.				
Addison	..	14	18	..
Urbana	..	27	..	57
Dansville	..	91	..	5
ST. LAWRENCE.				
Oswegatchie	427	..	..	91
TIOGA.				
Richford	92	..	..	29
Newark Valley	194	..	..	96
TOMPKINS.				
Ithaca	63	..	..	47
ULSTER.				
Kingston	..	327	118	..
Saugerties	..	60	30	..
WYOMING.				
Attica	48	..	..	8
Warsaw	165	..	..	71
Genesee Falls	32	..	..	30
WASHINGTON.				
Kingsbury	17	..	..	64
Fort Edward	110	..	..	30
Whitehall	107	..	7	..
WESTCHESTER.				
Bedford	144	..	29	..
Lewisburg	144	..	..	22
New Rochelle	..	106	17	..
White Plains	..	67	40	..
Cortlandt	..	112	..	84
Yonkers	..	39	225	..

Miscellaneous Returns.

Returns received from most of Saratoga County indicate Sigel's majority between 100 and 200. The Republican county ticket has about 250 majority. Blood, for Senator, has about 600 majority. Josiah Fuller and Seymour Ainsworth, Democrats, are elected to the Assembly.

SIGEL carries Erie County by from 400 to 600.

Morgan, Democrat, for Senator in Columbia has 417 majority, which probably elects him. The county elects both Democratic members of the Assembly—Edward Sturgess, in the First District, by 548 majority, and Daniel D. Barnes, in the Second District, by about 100 majority. Both Democratic School Commissioners are elected—Hiram K. Smith by 247 majority, and Hiram Winslow by 126 majority.

The returns from the different towns in Cayuga County indicate that the Republican majority will not be less than 2,000. Wood, Republican candidate for Senator from the Twenty-fifth District, (Cayuga and Wayne Counties,) is elected by over 3,000 majority. Two Republican members of the Assembly are elected from Cayuga County.

Cuyzackie, Greene County, Second District, gives Nelson 68 majority; Democratic loss, 2.

Norton, the Democratic candidate for Senator in Clinton, has 31 majority in Ausable, and Dodge, Democratic candidate for the Assembly, 13 majority. In Altona Norton has 83; in Beekmantown, 154; in Black Brook, 139; Clinton, 112; Dannemara, 178; Peru, 75; Plattsburg, 668; Saranac, 229; and Schuyler's Falls, 87 majority.

Ridgeway, Orleans County—Second District.—Sigel has 63 majority; Republican loss, 38. Greeley has 46 majority.

Later returns from Oneida elect Goodwin (Rep.) Senator by 37 majority.

William Graham (Dem.) is reflected Senator in the Orange and Sullivan District.

J. G. Bennet and John Davis are elected to the Assembly in Steuben County; both Democratic gains.

It is now placed beyond a doubt that George Morgan (Dem.) is elected Senator in Columbia County over Jonathan T. Rider by about 100 majority—a Democratic gain.

The majority for the new Constitution in Poughkeepsie reaches 400.

The tickets for the City and County of Buffalo are so split and mixed that it is next to impossible to get a correct count this noon. The Republicans carry the City and County by 300. The vote for Senator is doubtful, and will require an official count to determine it. Nichols, Democrat, is probably defeated. The Republicans have elected a small majority of their candidates on the city ticket. On the Assembly ticket the Republicans elect 3, and the Democrats 2. The returns come in unusually slow and unsatisfactory.

What the Democrats Claim.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The *Argus* claims the election of the Democratic State ticket by 24,000 majority, with 19 Democratic Senators and 70 Democratic members of the Assembly. This gives the Democrats the entire control of the State Government.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

The Senate.

Returns received up to the hour of going to press indicate that the Senate will be composed of the following members:

1. Samuel H. Frost, Democrat.
2. *James F. Pierce, Democrat.
3. *Henry C. Murphy, Democrat.
4. *William M. Tweed, Democrat.
5. *Michael Norton, Democrat.
6. *Thomas J. Creamer, Democrat.
7. *John J. Bradley, Democrat.
8. *Henry W. Genet, Democrat.
9. *William Cauldwell, Democrat.
10. *William M. Graham, Democrat.
11. George Munger, Democrat.
12. *Francis S. Thayer, Republican.
13. *A. Bleecker Banks, Democrat.
14. Jacob Hardenburgh, Democrat.
15. Isaiah Blood, Democrat. (!)
16. Christopher P. Norton, Democrat. (!)
17. *Abraham X. Parker, Republican.
18. Morris Winslow, Republican.
19. Daniel B. Goodwin, Republican.
20. Augustus B. Elwood, Republican.
21. William H. Brand, Republican.
22. *George E. Kennedy, Republican.
23. *John F. Hubbard, Jr., Democrat.
24. *Orlow W. Chapman, Republican.
25. William B. Woodin, Republican.
26. *Charles J. Folger, Republican.
27. Theodore L. Mimet, Republican.
28. Jarvis Lord, Democrat.
29. George Beach, Republican.
30. *Jared Wood, Republican.
31. Lucien L. Lewis, Republican. (!)
32. Allen D. Scott, Republican.

Those marked with a * were members of the last Senate. That body was composed of 17 Republicans and 15 Democrats. In the above list the figures are reversed, there being 18 Republicans and 17 Democrats. Three districts, however, are still in doubt, the vote being very close and the returns not all in.

The Assembly.

We reproduce our list of Assemblymen elect, corrected by the latest returns from the several districts:

ALBANY COUNTY.
1. Stephen Springsteed, Republican.
2. Thomas J. Lanahan, Democrat.
3. Edward D. Ronan, Democrat.
4. *John Tighe, Democrat.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.
Charles N. Flanagan, Republican.

BROOME COUNTY.
*Wm. M. Ely, Republican.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.
1. George N. West, Republican.
2. Stephen C. Green, Republican.

CAYUGA COUNTY.
1. Wm. H. Baker, Republican.
2. Stephen S. Hewitt, Republican.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.
1. *Matthew P. Bemus, Republican.
2. Orange S. Winans, Republican.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.
*Edward L. Patrick, Democrat.

CHENANGO COUNTY.
Samuel L. Brown, Republican.

CLINTON COUNTY.
Charles E. Everest, Republican.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.
1. *Edward Sturgess, Democrat.
2. Elisha W. Bushnell, Republican.

CORTLAND COUNTY.
Charles Foster, Republican.

DELAWARE COUNTY.
1. Alpheus Bolt, Republican.
2. Roman H. Gleason, Republican.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.
1. James A. Seward, Republican.
2. David H. Mulford, Republican.

ERIE COUNTY.
1. *George J. Bamler, Democrat.
2. Charles B. Guthrie, Democrat.
3. Albert H. Bloesom, Republican.
4. H. B. Ransom, Democrat.
5. Lyman Oatman, Republican.

ESSEX COUNTY.
Clayton H. Delano, Republican.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.
James H. Peirce, Republican.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.
Daniel O. Cleveland, Republican (!)

GENESEE COUNTY.
*Edward C. Walker, Republican.

GREENE COUNTY.
Hiram Van Steenburgh, Democrat.

HERKIMER COUNTY.
Daniel A. Northrup, Republican.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.
1. *Jay Dimick, Republican.
2. *William W. Butterfield, Republican.

KINGS COUNTY.
1. *Hugh M. Clark, Democrat.
2. *Henry J. Cullen, Jr., Democrat.
3. *Dennis O'Keefe, Democrat.
4. William W. Moseley, Democrat.
5. William W. Goodrich, Republican (!)
6. Bernard Hayes, Democrat.
7. Samuel T. Maddox, Republican.
8. George C. Bennett, Republican.
9. *John C. Jacobs, Democrat.

LEWIS COUNTY.
Clinton L. Merriam, Republican.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.
Richard Johnson, Republican.

MADISON COUNTY.
1. J. W. Merchant, Republican.
2. Leonard C. Kilham, Republican.

MONROE COUNTY.
1. *Charles S. Wright, Republican.
2. James S. Graham, Republican.
3. Volney P. Brown, Republican.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Alexander Scott, Republican.

NEW-YORK COUNTY.
1. *Michael C. Murphy, Tammany.
2. *Dennis Burns, Tammany.
3. *Owen Cavanagh, Tammany.
4. John J. Blair, Tammany.
5. *Peter Mitchell, Tammany.
6. *Timothy J. Campbell, Tammany.
7. John Carey, Tammany.
8. *Martin Nachman, Tammany.
9. John M. Costa, Republican.
10. Owen Murphy, Tammany.
11. John H. White, Republican.
12. William W. Cook, Tammany.
13. Richard Flanagan, Tammany.
14. John R. Bennemann, Tammany.
15. *Alexander Frear, Tammany.
16. *James Irving, Tammany.
17. F. H. Flagg, Mozart.*
18. *Lawrence D. Kiernan, Tammany.
19. Thomas C. Fields, Tammany.
20. John Brown, Tammany.
21. *William Hitchman, Tammany.

NIAGARA COUNTY.
1. Lewis L. Paine, Democrat.
2. Lee B. Sanborn, Republican.

ONEIDA COUNTY.
1. Samuel S. Lowery, Republican.
2. David M. Milnes, Republican.
3. St. Pierre Jerred, Democrat.
4. James Roberts, Republican.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.
1. Thomas G. Alvord, Republican.
2. Nathan E. Tefft, Republican.
3. Gustavus Sniper, Republican.

ONTARIO COUNTY.
1. *Henry Ray, Republican.
2. David R. Wilson, Republican.

ORANGE COUNTY.
1. J. Hallock Drake, Republican.
2. *Thomas J. Lyon, Democrat.

ORLEANS COUNTY.
John Berry, Republican.

OSWEGO COUNTY.
1. De Witt C. Littlejohn, Independent Republican.
2. William H. Baker, Republican.
3. John Parker, Republican.

OTSEGO COUNTY.
1. James Young, Democrat.
2. Nathan Bridges, Republican.

PUTNAM COUNTY.
Morgan Horton, Democrat.

QUEENS COUNTY.
1. *James B. Pearsall, Democrat.
2. Francis B. Baldwin, Democrat.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.
1. *John L. Flagg, Democrat.
2. Eugene Hyatt, Republican.
3. F. S. Fairchild, Democrat.

RICHMOND COUNTY.
*John Decker, Democrat.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.
James H. Nelson, Democrat.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.
1. *George M. Gleason, Republican.
2. *Julius M. Palmer, Republican.
3. William Bradford, Republican.

SARATOGA COUNTY.
1. Isaiah Fuller, Democrat.
2. *De Witt C. Hoyt, Republican.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.
Gershom Banker, Democrat.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.
Silas Sweet, Democrat.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.
William C. Coon, Democrat.

SENECA COUNTY.
Robert R. Steele, Democrat.

STEUBEN COUNTY.
1. *Monroe Brundage, Republican.
2. Joshua B. Graves, Republican.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.
John Wood, Republican.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.
*James L. Lamoree, Democrat.

TIOGA COUNTY.
John H. Deming, Republican.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.
*John H. Selkreg, Republican.

ULSTER COUNTY.
1. Patrick J. Flynn, Democrat.
2. Abraham B. Hasbrouck, Democrat.

WARREN COUNTY.
S. W. Cleaveland, Republican.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
1. Thomas Stephenson, Republican.
2. *Isaac V. Baker, Jr., Republican.

WAYNE COUNTY.
1. Amos S. Wood, Republican.
2. John McGonigal, Republican.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
1. James L. Mooney, Democrat.
2. *Edward D. Lawrence, Democrat.
3. *James W. Husted, Republican.

WYOMING COUNTY.
*Marcus A. Hall, Republican.

YATES COUNTY.
William T. Reeve, Republican.

NEW-YORK CITY.

State Ticket—Vote of the City by Wards.

Wards.	Sigel.	Nelson.	Greeley.	Allen.
1	108	2419	459	2851
2	108	126	139	120
3	302	879	391	865
4	486	3189	731	2725
5	640	1906	744	1864
6	830	6738	698	5870
7	1032	4620	1318	4543
8	1451	4306	1551	4308
9	2225	3667	2422	3490
10	1667	2806	1395	2950
11	2246	4724	2226	4726
12	1924	3447	2096	3355
13	1169	2605	1971	2479
14	667	3545	617	2926
15	1301	1745	1246	1701
16	2444	2944	2496	2938
17	4327	5400	3232	6223
18	5207	4908	3773	4693
19	3497	4597	2884	4319
20	3460	4889	2668	4667
21	1340	1600	2457	6726
22	3654	4694	2630	4503
Totals	36,495	80,199	36,624	78,111

Greeley over Sigel, 1,929.

County Ticket—Candidates Elected.

All the Democratic candidates for county offices and Judges in this City are elected by majorities varying from 27,000 to 48,000. The opposition candidate who received the highest vote was NELSON W. YOUNG, for Coroner, who received the united support of all parties opposed to Tammany, and who polled 48,655 votes, against 70,646 for his Tammany opponent. The following are the names of the successful candidates:

District-Attorney	Samuel B. Garvin.
Supervisor	Walter Roche.
Coroner	Wm. Schirmer.
Surrogate	Robert C. Hutchings.
Judges of Supreme Court	John R. Brady.
	John H. McCunn.
	John J. Freedman.
	Jas. C. Spencer, short term.
Judge of Common Pleas	Fredk. W. Loew.
Judge of Marine Court	Michael C. Gross.
Recorder	John K. Hackett.

KINGS COUNTY.

Candidates Elected in Brooklyn and Throughout the County.

The following are the names of the candidates elected in Brooklyn and Kings County:

Mayor—Martin Kalbfleisch, Dem.
Street Commissioner—Robert Furey, Dem.
Sheriff—A. Walter, Rep., gain.
Superintendents of the Poor—Thomas Foran, Dem., Henry Corr, Dem.

SUPERVISORS.

Wards.
Second—R. Nelson, Dem.
Fourth—E. A. Kollmyer, Dem.
Sixth—W. J. Osborne, Dem.
Eighth—Charles Foley, Dem.
Tenth—J. Duffy, Independent.
Twelfth—W. E. Sheridan, Dem.
Fourteenth—J. L. Murphy, Dem.
Sixteenth—Henry Wilke, Rep.
Eighteenth—James Fletcher, Dem.
Tw

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Rude of the Byron Controversy—Reflections Topics—Progress of the Present Revolution—Bribery and Corruption—A Scene in the Black Country—Darwin's New Book—Theatrical Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1869.

The Byron controversy is ended. What over Mrs. Stowe may have to say further can only be said in self-defence. Nothing that Lady Byron can have said or written to Mrs. Stowe or others in later years can destroy the effect of her own letters, written to Hon. Augusta Leigh on the eve of the separation, while she was staying with Lord Byron in Piccadilly, and subsequently. These letters appear in the Quarterly. In them Lady Byron says: "There is no one whose society is dearer to me or can contribute more to my happiness. Should you hereafter condemn me, I shall not love you less." The day after Lady Byron left London, on Jan. 16, 1816, she wrote to Mrs. Leigh: "My dear A. It is my greatest comfort that you are in Piccadilly"—that is, staying with her brother. On the 22d she writes: "You have been, ever since I knew you, my best comforter, and will so remain unless you grow tired of the office." These are followed by letters addressed "My dearest Augusta," and written with the strongest expressions of confidence and affection—letters utterly impossible for Lady Byron to have written to Mrs. Leigh, had there been one word of truth in the story Mrs. Stowe has given to the world, and letters that leave for Mrs. Stowe but one course to take—to confess that she has been deceived by a crazy woman, and to beg the world's pardon for her ill-judged publication of that horrible delusion. She may find some excuse for having given currency to the falsehood—to defend it as a truth is no longer possible.

RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

The excitement about the appointment of Dr. Temple, as Bishop of Exeter must, I think, be dying out. The Earl of Shaftesbury and Dr. Pusey, and the religious Press, violent and vituperative as it often is, will hardly be able to bring the Dons and Chapter, men who have good fat livings and no desire to lose them, under the penalties of the law, and for no good—for, resist as they may, they cannot prevent Mr. Gladstone from making Dr. Temple Bishop of Exeter. The law has guarded the Royal prerogative too carefully for that. The clergy of England have no more control over the appointment of their Bishops than the people have over the appointment of their clergy. The law of Henry VIII. says that whenever any Bishopric is vacant, a license under the great seal shall be sent to the Dean and Chapter, to proceed to election, but the license is to be accompanied by "a letter missive containing the name of the person which they shall elect and choose," and they are "with all speed and celerity in due form to elect and choose the same person, and none other." But if they neglect to do so within twelve days, they are not only liable to heavy penalties, but the crown can immediately appoint the Bishop in spite of them by letters patent. It is in this farcical way the law supports the supremacy of the crown. Can it be a wonder that sensible men are going for disestablishment?

These penalties of *præmunire*, so called from the initial word of the statute, are the following:

"From the moment of conviction, the defendant is out of the King's protection, his body remains in prison during the King's pleasure, and all his goods, real or personal, are forfeited to the Crown. He can bring no action, nor recover damages for the most atrocious injuries, and no man can safely give him comfort, aid or relief."

This law was one of the chief instruments for carrying out what the Ritualists, not to commit themselves needlessly, call "the B. Reformation." Of course it may be used in other directions; but the High Church Party cares very little for the law of the land or the decrees of the Privy Council.

"What good," they ask, "did its perjuring itself in the Gorham case do the Evangelicals? What satisfaction have they got in the case of Martin *vs.* Machonochie? And if Mr. Bennett is condemned, will any one pay the smallest attention to it? We are not so ignorant as we were in 1850, and care very little what the State may say or do for the few remaining hours of its tottering supremacy. Forty years ago our school was a faint tradition, thirty years ago a cloistered knot, twenty years ago it was an aristocratic clique, ten years ago, though it had spread widely, it was comparatively inactive, odd, apparently spent. To-day, it is by all odds, in fashion, the most prominent and energetic body in the Church."

A considerable portion of the virulence with which this appointment is assailed appears to have its origin in jealousy. High Church and Broad Church get all the Bishops. One Evangelical has just died, another has resigned, and High and Broad only are appointed. Consequently, the *Record* is in a rage. Mr. Gladstone is very High Church, most of his appointments are of that school; but when he is urged to make a Low appointment, he compromises, and gives them a Broad.

And there is a difficulty in any pronounced churchman suiting the more Evangelical portion of the Church. How can you select suitable Bishops for those who do not believe in the Apostolic succession? A Bishop ought to hold to the Prayer Book, even if he is shy of the Thirty-nine Articles. How can he consecrate if he does not believe in consecration, or bestow the Holy Ghost on those he confirms or ordains, if he doubts that he has ever himself received the gift?

One of these Evangelical Bishops died a few weeks ago, and here is the sort of letter of introduction to the other world he got from a Ritualist paper:

"Bishop Wilberforce was a pious man, who, in the most comfortable manner, rose up in a party what was meant for the Church. He is a warning to Prime Ministers, so long as our wretched system of appointment to Church offices lasts, not to make bishops of narrow-minded men, the depth of whose theological ignorance equals the bitterness of their theological antipathies. At Oxford he must have had in him the makings of a scholar, but in nature life he became only an instance of how effectually bigoted Puritanism spoils the finest understanding, and takes the edge off the most promising scholarship. He took a double first, and—wrote a preface to a penny edition of Fox's *Book of Martyrs*."

The *Record* hears that if the Dean and Chapter do not obey the order to elect Dr. Temple, Mr. Gladstone will leave the diocese vacant until the meeting of Parliament, and then bring in a bill to have all Bishops appointed directly by the Government without this empty and insulting mockery of a *congé d'élire*.

But it seems hardly worth while to pass such a bill when the days of the Establishment itself are numbered. Three Bishops this week have publicly expressed that fear or hope. It is time, they say, for the Church to set her house in order, and prepare for the coming change. At several Nonconformist conferences there has been proportional exultation. The Archbishop of Dublin has put on the mantle of prophecy. Scornful of the conduct of the Lords, he says he is "bold to prophecy that the struggle on the Irish Church bill will be the very last in which the House of Lords will ever venture even to appear to cross or thwart the will of the House of Commons in any matter of high national significance."

He advises the clergy to be very careful how they invest the money they are to get from the State. It will be chimerical to expect more than four per cent. The catastrophes of the world are not over:

"If I am not greatly mistaken, we are rapidly traveling toward some which will be longer and more terrible than even those which the last half century has seen. A revolutionary hurricane like that of 1848, or an Indian revolt, would, if their money was invested in European or Indian securities, plunge them into disastrous difficulties. With all the speculative of commercial life around them, and 'the break down of characters the highest,' the responsibility upon the laity was very great of providing a scheme of investment."

It seems that a portion of the lay element in the North of Ireland is going for making the Irish Church more Protestant by a revision of its articles and Prayer Book; but the Archbishop, still in the prophetic vein, tells the revisionists that if they press their points much of the sympathy of English churchmen would be lost to them. The Irish Church would be rent by such a movement into fragments. "Rome making her spell among our gentry and nobility, and dissent gathering in its thousands from the middle classes."

You who live three thousand miles further from Rome than these poor wanderers do not probably understand the terror of the successor of St. Peter; yet it is very real both in Scotland and Ireland. The Scottish Church is certainly to be rent into fragments than the Irish, and there is not the least likelihood of the greater number of the educated classes adhering to any of the fragments. The readers of the Rock believe that Mr. Gladstone and the Archbishop of Canterbury are leagued with Dr. Manning and the Jesuits. They know that Mrs. Gladstone and Mrs. Tait are rank ritualists, dabbling in convents and sisterhoods. As a writer in the Rock says:

"Witness our Press. How constantly, how ably, how silly, how extensively, it assails our reformers and writes up misnamed Catholicity. Witness our schools. Teachers show tendencies, and docile pupils soon exceed. Enter our nurseries. Many there with charming tact show Romish pictures and relate Romish tales. In our hospitals, beside the bed of pain and in the dying chamber, nun-like sisters tell how Rome comforts and absolves."

Suppose the frightened Rock-ite has a number of the *Church Times*, what he reads is not calculated to allay his terrors. He reads, for example, this sentence, which I clip from a leading article, entitled "The Death Bed of Protestantism." This article, chiefly on the condition of Protestant Germany, closes with the following:

"See, everywhere, in every land of the earth, Protestantism, always a lie, is now a lie which has been found out, denounced, and trampled under foot, most deservedly, by its professors. The imposture of 300 years is on its death bed, is yielding up its sinful ghost amid the execrations of millions whom it has misled. There is not the faintest possibility of its resuscitation as a creed. Certain social maxims which it inculcated may probably continue to influence society, certain methods which it invented may still play their part in the philosophic Theism or Atheism of the future, but the systems devised in Wittemberg and Geneva, in Dort and Zurich, are dead for evermore. Let all who retain their belief in the Incarnation of the Son of God rally to the standard of the cross, abandon Protestantism to avowed infidels and reprobates, and endeavor, by purifying and raising Catholicism, to win back for Christianity the nations which the Reformation has given over to unbelief."

The same paper sent a reporter one Sunday to visit fourteen different churches in the City of London. He found in them worshiping congregations, except two that were closed, varying from one person to forty. Two had three each, and two six each. In the aggregate there were 162. The aggregate livings are over $7,000. Fourteen persons are paid $95,000 in gold to preach to 162 persons. All round this over-churched and over-parsoned city lie districts of the most dreadful and disgraceful spiritual destitution. Thus, in 1856, in Clerkenwell, there was only churchroom for 8,000 or 9,000 out of 65,000; in St. Luke's for 6,000 or 7,000 out of nearly 60,000; in Shoreditch for 15,000 or 16,000 out of 133,000; in Bethnal-green for 12,000 or 13,000 out of 112,000; in Whitechapel for 10,000 or 11,000 out of 78,000; in St. George's, East, for 6,000 or 7,000 out of 50,000; in East London 8,000 out of nearly 40,000, and so on. And this is what the Church of England, the most richly-endowed Church in the world, has done for England's metropolis.

While these violent contests agitate the Church and portend its disestablishment, whether that event lead to its freedom or its fall, the dissenting bodies are active and exultant. During this week the Congregational Union of England and Wales has held a meeting at Wolverhampton. The President, in his opening address, said:

"Rome, in an age of universal skepticism, has declared her unchangeable faith in the supernatural presence of the Holy Ghost in ecclesiastical rulers and councils; she is about to act upon that faith in magnificent defiance of the derision of nearly all Europe. We wish to inquire this moment whether our nobler creed is held with the same firm and vigorous grasp, and whether it is illustrated and consistently maintained in the actual life and organization and customs of the Congregational churches of this country."

And he went on in very eloquent discourse on the work of the ministry, missionary effort, education and inspiration. If they had but inspiration in preaching, worship and work, the whole world would soon be at the feet of Christ.

The disestablishment of the Irish Church was duly celebrated, as the work, not of the Whigs or the Tories, but of Nonconformists. "Hatred to the Saxon," said one of the speakers, "is as wide as the land of Ireland, and as universal as the Irish race. That was the true monument of the Irish Church. The people of Ireland would now see Protestant truth, not under a hideous mask, but with its own fair features for the first time revealed." A Secretary of the Irish Evangelical Society said the Episcopalians were already thanking God and Mr. Gladstone for disestablishment, and were resolved to eliminate from their ritual and doctrinal system everything having any alliance or sympathy with Popery. Some of the Bishops and clergy had threatened to secede if the Prayer Book was altered, but he knew that great numbers of the laity would do so if it were not. And the whole assembly looked forward joyfully to a much greater disestablishment.

At the great public meeting which is a regular feature of all these Congresses, and which was held in the Town Hall at Birmingham for the benefit of a larger public, the chairman said the Nonconformists had long had to occupy the position of inferiors in this country:

"Dissenters had been excluded from public offices, denied the right to educate their own children, denied the benefits of membership in all the great schools, denied the right to which they were entitled—to a higher education in National Universities; that they were made to pay for churches in which they did not wish to worship, and that they had been made acutely to feel a social degradation and an inferiority disgraceful to witness in this land of liberty. He remembered seeing, when a child, an alphabet at school the two first lines of which impressed themselves upon his memory. When they came to 'C,' it ran:

'C is Churchman, who for King and Constitution cares,
D is Dissenter, who will not come to say his prayers'

Why should the children of former days have had such rubbish as that taught? But the Nonconformists of the present day were treated much after the same fashion.

The Churchmen claim that they were the majority of the country, but this was becoming doubtful:

"In 1851 a religious census was taken. There were 14,077 churches and 20,390 chapels. In 1861 there was another census taken, but, thanks to the Bishop of Oxford, not a religious one. He took the liberty to say, however, upon the basis of the first census, that out of a population of 20,000,000, the Church held 12,750,000 about, and the Dissenters 17,611,000 about. As it might be said, these figures included Ireland, Scotland and Wales; but of the 20,000,000 in England, the Church held 10,890,000 and the Dissenters 10,780,000. Further, it was stated, on good authority, that taking the total number of religious worshipers in the country, the Church was in a minority at the present time. Next, as to the Establishment, including the Church of the poor, hear this from a vicar of a large parish: 'We Church people have insisted on one thing, at least, as regards dissent. We have isolated it. We have brought it to pass that refined people, educated people, the thought and intelligence of the age, stand aloof from it. We have confined it mainly to the shopkeeping class and to the artisans.'"

But the Church, in its hour of trial, was beginning to adopt dissenting methods—the voluntary system, the choice of their own pastors, &c. They were not to rejoice in the difficulties of their brethren of the Church of England, but to pray God to give them liberty, and to press upon them the principle that religious action, to be worth anything, must be entirely free from State control.

I dwell on all these matters because the change now going on in the United Kingdom will hereafter be described in history as a revolution. What we call the Reformation seemed to those who lived in it a slower and less remarkable movement. It was spread over a half century or more, and though accompanied by fierce and devastating civil wars in France and Germany, these were political and social as well as religious, and the whole change was very gradual and scarcely felt at any one time by great masses of people.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

Those who are interested in such matters have had a long feast upon the scandals of the English investigations of election bribery, followed in one case by the suicide of a Scottish Judge who had been mixed up in these transactions. The Irish cases are now under examination, and if they show less bribery, we have more details of violence and more fun. The Irish women seem to have been as active and influential in the late elections as their English sisters—as is shown in one instance by a "claim" put in by one of the female electioneerers at Cashel:

"Mary Glasgow," runs the document, rolled forty women during the election; speached and devoated day and night during six weeks in the interest of Mr. O'Brien; shook hands with that honorable gentleman, and was loyal and true during the whole time. The exertion of the contest has left her rather backward in health, and she has been to subsidy to you her claim at Ad. [illegible] Mary Glasgow, Ismaile, Tipp. [illegible] Mary Glasgow."

The people of this country have for some months given hints of a great scandal in Westminster. Lady Mordaunt is said for divorce with several correspondents belonging to the higher circles; and a special jury in to decide whether she is, as alleged by her friends, insane. The trial will soon take place, and it is said that:

"The affidavits already filed in answer to those of the respondent's medical advisers and friends, and which will be adduced in evidence at the trial of the respondent's sanity, involve so many of high position, including one of the highest personages in the realm, that proof of the truth or falsity of the allegations is an inevitable necessity."

Of course there is great anxiety to know who is meant by "one of the highest personages in the realm."

A SCENE IN THE BLACK COUNTRY.

The Black Country which I traversed at times with continual wonder that millions of human beings will live generation after generation in such a place, has many curious social features. Last Sunday there was a funeral in one of its numerous villages, that was highly characteristic. A sporting tavern-keeper, a noted pugilist, and cock-fighter was killed by being thrown from a gig, as he was returning from a velocipede race. On the day of the funeral, the streets leading from his tavern to the cemetery were literally packed with six or eight thousand roughs from all the "neebor towns," a brass band played the "dead-march in Saul;" the coffin was carried shoulder high, and followed by a long procession of notorious cockers, dog-fighters, pedestrians, pugilists, &c., who wished to pay a last tribute of respect to their departed friend and patron. Old Father Prince, a local Methodist preacher, improved the occasion; a noted pugilist was affected to tears, and the disconsolate widow fainted away. Of late a good many of the rough and criminal classes have become revival preachers. Even in Evangelical Clapham it is announced that "Ned Wright, who before his conversion was convicted three times of burglary, will deliver a Gospel address at the Bethesda Chapel." The immediate predecessor of the ex-burglar was a converted basket maker. Converted clowns, fiddlers and negro minstrels are common. I am not able to say what amount of benefit may arise from their ministrations, but the supply, probably, responds to some demand in the people, whose sad, hard lives require the sensational element. The literature most eagerly devoured in the rude Black Country is the literature of crime. The illustrated police sheets and serials are sold in immense numbers. One who can read reads aloud to a dozen less gifted companions, and all can relish the pictures.

DARWIN'S NEW WORK.

The Darwinians have a feast in store of *their* sort. Mr. Darwin has nearly ready a work on *Natural Selection in the Human Species, Physical, Moral and Intellectual.* This work will be looked for with extraordinary interest by all his followers who wish to know how they became first men and then philosophers. Mr. Darwin has pointed out the conditions under which monads became monkeys. In this work he will show how monkeys began to walk on two legs, talk, wear clothes, build fires, study geometry, write poetry, and finally hit upon the sublime hypothesis of natural selection.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mrs. John Wood has opened the St. James Theatre—the only one in London in a fashionable district. The house is completely changed and magnificently embellished. It has a parquet in the American fashion, and all the arrangements are just splendid. The scenery, costumes, &c., are under the direction of Mr. Planché, and no expense or pains have been spared to make it a first-class theatre. Mr. Mark Smith and one or two newer American celebrities are in the company, and Mr. E. P. Hingston is installed as acting manager. American visitors to London will find themselves very much at home at the St. James.

We have now, at this very unfashionable season, no less than thirteen fashionable theatres in full blast, besides as many more transpontine, city and suburban ones. Never, the critics declare, was the drama so low an ebb—never was it more steadily patronized or more hilariously enjoyed. The few dramatists who can write even poor plays are worked to death, and they are all getting as rich as Croesus. Boucicault has kicked the immortal bard from his pedestal and taken his place; but he is so terribly overworked that he is obliged every few weeks to go to Brighton to recruit himself. The other sensationalists are writing themselves crazy, while the one comedian has to hammer out his ideas so thin that they become too rapid to hold together. At the dramatic booths in the country fairs the actors had the stage business given them, but for dialogue were thrown upon their own resources, the only restriction being that they must get through a three-act melodrama in fifteen minutes. In the new dramas the dialogue does not tax actor or author. Where an old-school dramatist would pile up the agony, the modern one makes a striking tableau, and down comes the curtain. The characters can't express their emotions, and so they don't try.

When the season begins, we are to have two opera companies—possibly three. Her Majesty's has been rebuilt nearly a year, and stood empty; but will be opened either for opera or drama next season. As Drury Lane is to have opera, Mr. Boucicault may take Her Majesty's for "Formosa," or the next piece made to run on the thoroughfare he is determined to keep open—the thoroughfare of the *demi monde* drama, on which he takes the toll.

It is a curious fact that there is no theatre over the broad area of the West End of London. This will not be the case much longer. Mr. Charles Reade, the novelist and dramatist, means to build one on his own property in Sloane-street, Belgravia; one is talked of at Knightsbridge which will accommodate May Fair and Kensington; and, if these succeed, somebody will build one in Tyburnia. But there is no reason why every suburb of a hundred thousand inhabitants of the refined and wealthy classes should not have some nice place of amusement; only that Londoners care so little for London that they seem content to have it "the ugliest, the dullest, and the worst-governed city in the world."

MONADNOCK.

The English Premier and the Fenians.

The following is the essential part of Mr. Gladstone's reply to the various associations which have pleaded with him for the release of the Fenian prisoners:

"These proceedings, [*i. e.*, the public meetings for demanding the liberation of all imprisoned Fenians,] have varied much in their character. Loyal and peaceable persons have taken part in them in large numbers under the influence of feelings which deserve every respect. On the other hand, they have sometimes been marked by language calculated to justify or eulogize the conduct of the prisoners, and demanding as a right that which could only be an act of clemency on the part of the sovereign—namely, the remission of sentences justly inflicted upon offenders who had been found guilty by juries of their countrymen. I must add that I fail to discover any proof that these misguided men have abandoned those designs against the public peace which were cut short by their imprisonment.

The fact is the more important because it is known to the Government that the Fenian conspiracy is not extinct either in the United Kingdom or in America, while it is unhappily notorious that some journals published, and more or less widely disseminated, in Ireland continue to maintain a tone which must tend to engender discontent and disaffection, with the social and political dangers that necessarily follow.

It has been, and it is, our desire to carry leniency, whether in respect of the duration or the mode of imprisonment, to the farthest point which the supreme consideration of the public safety permits.

We have shown that desire by recommending to the Crown the discharge of a number of the minor members of the conspiracy, but its principal leaders and organizers remain in confinement.

With regard to their release our first duty is to consider, not the overwhelming power with which future crime could be repressed, and still less the satisfaction always attendant on concession to demands that have sprung from a generous compassion, but the paramount obligation of securing in their peaceful occupations the loyal mass of the community throughout these countries, on whom we have to call for the support and the strengthening of our civil and social system and to insure the performance of the duties connected with the administration of justice. To rise, or to incite to insurrection, against the Government of this country, and against its public order, in once to be rewarded by a great crime: to per- [illegible] Government of this country, and against its public order, in once to be rewarded by a great crime: to per- [illegible] of duty. In this paper [illegible] to be taken [illegible] and circumstances of reaction to overturn [illegible] which we may be able by exempting to revive it upon them. Were public minds so [illegible] in consequence of an ill-judged act of indulgence, wishes expressed by even large numbers of the people would not avail to excuse the advisers of the Crown or to relieve them in any degree of their responsibility. With such a view of this important subject, it is our decided conclusion that to advise the release of the prisoners would be contrary to our duty as guardians of the public security and peace.

An enlightened Sovereign and Parliament have just granted to Ireland one great measure of conciliation and justice. We cannot doubt that legislation conceived in the same spirit upon other Irish questions of vital importance will continue, and that the gradual but sure result will be to bind in harmony all classes of the Irish people, with the solitary exception (if an exception must indeed be made,) of those misguided persons who, far from laboring for the redress of such grievances as may still subsist, have rather favored their continuance.

In any case, while resolved, so far as in us lies, to continue the work of removing every real grievance, we are equally determined to maintain by all the means in our power security of life and property, the authority of the law, and the integrity of the Empire."

A SINGULAR STORY.

Resurrection of the Dead—Life Restored to a Decapitated Criminal.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A Florence newspaper, *L'Italie*, extracts from the "Annales de la Médecine et de la Chirurgie Etrangère" the following extraordinary history. The Italian paper, for reasons easily to be guthered, does not give implicit credence to this statement, nor lend it the editorial sanction:

On the 18th of April, 1868, in the prison of Villarica, (province of Minas-Geraes,) in Brazil, two men named Averino and Carinhes were executed at the same time. In Brazil executions take place with closed doors, in the interior of the prison. Dr. Lorenzo y Carmo, of Rio Janeiro, well known by savants for his remarkable works on electricity applied to physiology, his surgical skill, and his success in autoplastic operations, obtained permission to profit by this event in order to experiment on the power of electricity, and illustrate its analogy with some of the phenomena of life. The numerous experiments hitherto attempted have been made on the head and trunk separately. Dr. Lorenzo y Carmo's design was, if possible, to unite the head to the neck after decapitation. The heads of the two criminals fell within a few minutes of each other into the same basket; first that of Carinhes, then that of Averino. Immediately after this second execution a tourniquet was adroitly applied by a pupil of Dr. Lorenzo on the carotid arteries of one of the heads so as to stop the hemorrhage. The body was then placed on a bed already prepared, and Dr. Lorenzo stuck the head as exactly as possible on the section, and kept it in that position. The cells of a powerful electric pile were applied to the base of the neck and on the breast. Under this influence, as in former experiments, the respiratory movements were at once perceptible. As the blood, which penetrated in abundance through the surface of the neck, threatened to stop the passage of air, Dr. Lorenzo had recourse to tracheotomy. Respiration then ensued regularly. The head was fastened to the body by stitches and by a special apparatus. The physiologist wished to ascertain for how long a time this appearance of life could thus be artificially maintained. His astonishment was great when he saw that at the end of two hours not only did respiration still continue under the influence of the electric current, but that circulation had even resumed a certain regularity. The pulse beat feebly, but sensibly. The experiment was continued without interruption, and at the end of sixty-two hours it was evident to the astonishment of every one that a process of cicatrization had commenced on the lips of the section. A little later signs of life manifested themselves spontaneously in the head and limbs till then deprived of motion. At this moment the director of the prison arriving for the first time in the experiment room observed that by a singular mistake due to the haste of the operation the head of Carinhes had been taken for that of Averino, and had been applied to the body of the latter. The experiment was continued notwithstanding. Three days later the respiratory movements reproduced themselves and electricity was suppressed. Dr. Lorenzo y Carmo, and his assistants were stunefied, frightened at a result so unexpected, and at the power of an agent which, in their hands, had restored life to a body whose right to exist the law had forfeited.

The learned surgeon who had only had in view a simple physiological experiment employed all his skill to continue this work, which science, aided against all expectation by nature, had so singularly commenced. He assisted the process of cicatrization, which progressed under the most favorable conditions. By means of an œsophagian probe, liquid nourishment was introduced into the stomach. At the end of about three months the cicatrization was complete, and motion, though still difficult, became more and more extended. At length, at the end of seven months and a half, Averino-Carinhes was able to rise and walk, feeling only a slight stiffness in the neck and a feeblenese in the limbs.

So ends this remarkable story. Who can tell the results of scientific investigation carried so far? If the criminal's natural defects may be neutralized by readjusting heads and bodies not originally proportioned for each other, and human beings dissatisfied with their sex may, under the benevolent system of Dr. Lorenzo y Carmo repair the error of their origin. It will be a question for lawyers to determine to what nationality those beings may be said to belong if head and body have previously owed a separate allegiance. But if the system holds good in violent deaths, surely it may be applied to deaths ensuing, as the coroners' juries have it, from natural causes. In this case we might preserve our statesmen and orators for ever. Opponents of the system would, however, be found in heirs-apparent.

The English Nurse's "Revenge"—Her Own Statement.

Elizabeth Barry, who was arrested for stealing Colonel Higbie's child, was brought up for examination before the local Magistrate. She was hooted by the crowd who gathered outside the Town Hall, and an attempt to hiss her was also made in the Court (itself, but of course was speedily checked. She is a woman about 45 years old, stands about five feet three inches, is round-featured, and of fair complexion. She was attired in black.

The prisoner made the following statement in a tone scarcely audible to the Bench: In my saying that I had not done with Mrs. Hickie yet, it was because she said she would not pay me my wages until I told her what made me so unhappy in her house. I intended to enter into particulars about things unpleasant in the kitchen before I would leave, and that was the reason I spoke so. After that Mrs. Hickie said I was not fit for service. She advised me not to take another situation, and that was the reason I resolved not to go into another situation again, and I thought I would take a parlor and commence dressmaking, and I was grieved to leave the child, because I loved it so, and I made up my mind to take the child with me. I did not think of the grief of the parents, or I would not have done it. The day following I was very sorry, and would have returned the child if I had had the means of doing so. I took a parlor until I thought what I should do. I would have seen about sending the child back again my thought was very cold on the morning I arrived in Liverpool. I was very ill. I was unable to see about it for two or three days. On Saturday week following I asked the landlady's daughter to go to the priest and ask him to come to me, as I had something important to tell him, and I received word that I was to go the priest myself. I went, and she accompanied me; but as he was in the chapel I could not see him, and I had to wait for the priest till he came into the confessional. I told him that if he would come to my house I could explain the thing better, as it was concerning a child I had taken from its parents. He did not say he would or he would not come; so I went home, and on Friday I thought he might come, but he did not up to the afternoon, and then I resolved to write to Mr. Hickie myself, and asked the landlady for envelope and paper, and wrote last Sunday as follows: "Mrs. Hickie, if you are desirous to have your child, you will find her at No. 7 Jude's-place North, Liverpool." I addressed the envelope and put on a postage stamp, and I was just going to put on my things to post the letter when the detective came, and I gave him the letter. The reason I wanted to give the child up to the priest was because I did not like to leave the child where I was staying, as I knew nothing about the people, and I thought by giving it to the priest he would see that it was well done to, but as he did not come I wrote the note, and if I had posted it on the Sunday, Mrs. Hickie would get it on the Monday. I saw there was no other alternative. I was very sorry I took away the child, and have repented of it ever since I took her away. I did not think at the time I took the child what trouble it was to the parents, and I just acted under the impulse of the moment. While the child was with me I treated her well, and as for the cutting off her hair, it was because it wanted cutting, and to strengthen it, as it was weak, very uneven, and it always came in her eyes. I had no bad feeling whatever against Mr. and Mrs. Hickie. She was committed for trial.

Carrying a Rifle Ball in One's Head for Five Years.

From the Bangor (Me.) Whig, Nov. 2.

Sumner M. Bolton, of the Eleventh Maine Infantry, at the battle of Bermuda Hundreds was hit by a ball over the right eyebrow, which penetrated the orbit and destroyed the sight. The wound was probed, but no ball could be found, so it was allowed to heal up. Ever afterward Bolton was afflicted with excruciating pains in one half of his head and dizziness which no medicine could relieve. He finally con- [illegible] the use of [illegible] and [illegible] Female Medical College, No. 187 Second-avenue; the Women's Bureau, on Twenty-second-street, and Fowler & Wells' establishment, No. 387 Broadway.

Mrs. Wilbour introduced the subject of young ladies studying law, which she thought they should be encouraged to do. There was great need of female lawyers, and female Judges and Jurors. Men could not, it was said, in many instances, understand cases in which the feelings and the testimony of women were involved, and even if they did, people forgot the interests of those who were outside of their own class. This proposition met with general favor, and the story was told of two or three young ladies who, after being refused at the law schools of New-York and Boston, are pursuing legal studies at St. Louis.

An interesting event of the meeting was the full conversion of Mrs. Sommers to the doctrine of women's suffrage, that lady having heretofore been in the opposition.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Residence of School Children—German in the Schools.

The Board of Education met yesterday afternoon at its rooms, corner of Grand and Elm streets. A communication was received from the Inspectors of the various school districts in relation to the passage of a resolution at the last meeting of the Board declaring that no child is entitled to be educated in the public schools unless his or her residence is in this City, and also to the previous action of the Board directing that the term "residence" shall be taken to mean having a parent or parents, or legal guardian with whom he or she may be at the time residing in this City. The Inspectors aver that this construction of section 12 of the by-laws will work great hardship and injury to pupils whose parents reside in other States or in foreign countries, while they themselves have, owing to circumstances beyond their control, made New-York their home. That there are in the schools many children whose parents are divorced, or who live apart, and out of this City, without divorce, and others whose parents were divorced in other States, of which not five in one hundred have legally appointed guardians here, and who would, therefore, be deprived of educational advantages. The Inspectors express it as their opinion that the resolution of the Board, passed Sept. 13, is illegal; that the restriction it imposes is unpopular and against the feelings of the working classes; and that it cannot be practically carried into effect owing to the complications which surround the attaining of such information as would render it operative. In conclusion, the Inspectors disavow any desire to be understood as allowing children living in adjacent cities and having parents therein, to attend the schools in New-York. The communication was referred to the Committee on By-laws.

Commissioner Bull offered a resolution to the effect that the salaries of teachers and the incidental expenses of schools for the year 1870, be based on the average attendance of pupils therein for the year 1869. The resolution was adopted.

The following resolutions were also offered:

By Commissioner Duryea—That teachers be instructed not to impose unnecessary burdens on parents, by requesting pupils to furnish stationery, as such will be furnished by the Board in necessary quantities.

A communication from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction asking the Board to furnish books for the use of pupils on board the schoolship *Mercury* was referred.

By Commissioner Wood—That in preparing the Manual for 1870, the Clerk of the Board cause proper prefixes to be put before the names of female teachers; and that the location of the schoolhouses and the car routes for reaching them be plainly indicated on a map of the City to accompany each copy.

By the same—That the City schools be divided into twelve groups, and that each Commissioner have a group assigned him, by lot, the schools in which he shall visit once every six months; that nothing contained in this resolution is to prevent any Commissioner from visiting such other of the public schools as he may desire.

Both the above resolutions were referred to the Committee on By-Laws and Printing.

A petition signed by 20,000 citizens, asking that the German language be taught in the schools, was referred to the Committee on Studies and School Books.

The Board then adjourned.

Chess Tournament at the Brooklyn Chess Club.

The proceedings of this assemblage of chess amateurs have considerably increased in interest by the entrance of several more competitors for Calissan honors. Among others may be mentioned Messrs. Delmar and Turner, the former the victor in several tournays, and the latter a distinguished representative of Western chess. As we foretold, many changes have already occurred in the status of the combatants, and it would be imprudent to venture an opinion at present on the final result. Many new members have joined the Club since the commencement of the tournay, and among the number several good players.

The score of the players, with a majority of won games, is as follows:

F. L. Brenzinger, won 15; lost 3.
F. Perrin, won 12; lost 8.
Chadwick, won 11; lost 4.
Delmar, won 4; lost 0.
Turner, won 4; lost 3.
Gilberg, won 5; lost 4.
Munes, won 4; lost 2.
Merian, won 7; lost 6.

The rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club are at No. 304 Atlantic-street.

The subjoined game of chess occurred in the tournament. Besides possessing many interesting features, it ends with a very pretty mate:

SCOTCH GAMBIT.

Black—Perrin.	White—Mr. S.
1. P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2. K Kt to B 3.	Q Kt to B 3.
3. P to Q 4.	P takes P.
4. Kt takes P.	Q to R 5.
5. B to K 3.	B to Q B 4.
6. P to Q B 3.	P to Q 3.
7. B to Q B 4.	Kt to K 4.
8. B to Q Kt 3.	Kt to K 2.
9. Castles.	Castles.
10. P to K B 4.	

A very hazardous move to make at this stage of the game.

	10. Kt to Kt 5.
11. Q to Q 2.	Q to Kt 3.
12. P to B 5.	Q to R 4.
13. P to K R 3.	Kt takes B.
14. Q takes Kt.	B to K.
15. Q to K Kt 3.	Q to R 7.
16. Kt to Q B 3.	Q takes K P.

The capture of this pawn enabled black to prosecute a vigorous attack.

17. Q R to K.	B takes Kt ch.
18. B takes B.	

After the close of the game, it was remarked by one of the best chess analysts that black should have played K to R, but in that event Kt takes B P, followed by Kt takes Q ch, would have given the game to white.

	18. Q takes B, ch.
19. K to R.	B to Q 2.
20. P to B 6.	Kt to Kt 3.
21. R takes R, ch.	B takes R.
22. R to B 3.	Q takes Q Kt P.
23. Kt to B 3.	

This running after an unimportant pawn at a critical juncture was injudicious.

	Q to B 5, ch.
24. K to R 2.	B to Q B 3.
25. Kt to K 3.	B to K 5.
26. R to R 4.	B to Q 4.
27. Kt to Q 5.	B to K 4.
28. Q to Kt 4.	R to K.
29. P takes Kt P.	B to K 7.
30. Kt to B 6, ch.	K takes P.
31. R takes P, ch.	K takes Kt.
32. R takes P, ch.	K to K 4.
33. R to B 5, checkmate.	

The State Woman's Hospital—Annual Report.

The annual meeting of the Governors and Supervisors of the Woman's Hospital of the State of New-York, was held at the Institution in Fiftieth-street, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. A. R. Wetmore presided, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Green, of Boston. Short addresses were then made by Rev. W. H. Milburn, (the blind preacher,) Dr. J. Marion Sims and Rev. Dr. Hall. A report was read by Dr. Thos. Addis Emmet, the Surgeon-in-Chief, and also one on behalf of the Board of lady Managers.

From these it appeared that the amount of receipts during the year were $22,469 46, and the expenditures $21,290 28, leaving a balance in the treasury Nov. 1 of $978 22. On the 1st of July, 1869, there were forty-six patients in the house. Since then there have been admitted 136, making a total of 226. Of these 151 were discharged cured, thirteen had improved, four were found to be incurable, six died and two were discharged as being cases unsuitable for treatment. There are some sixty patients in the house. Of the out-door cases 651 were visited by Dr. Brown during the past year, and 367 by Dr. Wilson and 941 by Dr. Hunter during the past six months, making 1,309 in all, against 374 in the previous year.

It was stated that Mr. Baldwin, of Orange, N. J., has given $36,000 to the Hospital for the purpose of enlarging the building.

Auction Sale of a Mormon's Effects Seized for Violation of Revenue Laws.

Yesterday afternoon John W. Draper & Co. sold at auction a quantity of goods seized by Government officers, which a Mormon some time since attempted to land here without paying duty. He was accompanied by his last wife and an array of trunks which excited suspicion. On examining the latter, they were found to contain more articles than one family could wear conveniently, and the United States accordingly retained them for its own Revenue Bureau.

Among the goods sold yesterday were a portrait of the Mormon and his bride, some brandy, lace, vests, shirts, petticoats, dresses, collars, laces, &c., in wholesale quantities; many pieces of dry goods and curtains, cutlery, trinkets, shoes, &c.

What the aim of the Brighamites entire family must be could easily be inferred. Some of the articles brought good prices.

CLOSING UP THE FAIR.

Scientific Notes—American Inventions Revolutionizing the Field of Labor—Mining Operations Simplified, and the Products Quadrupled—Wooden vs. Paper Boats.

The multitudinous articles which were on exhibition at the American Institute Fair, are fast being removed, and the Rink begins to wear a bare and desolate look. Workmen are busily employed in taking down the ponderous machinery, the operation of which has been regarded with interest and satisfaction by thousands during the past month, and by Friday night it will be all removed. We have memoranda of many novel, useful, and highly interesting inventions exhibited here, to which we could not give more than passing notice during

ment of Cornelius Shay, aged 60 years, who was assaulted by Christopher McGuire, a barkeeper in the liquor saloon No. 500 Pearl-street. Shay entered the saloon on Tuesday afternoon in an intoxicated condition, when he quarreled with McGuire, and struck him. The barkeeper returned the blow, and brutally beat the old man while prostrate. The jury rendered a verdict against McGuire, who was committed to the Tombs by the Coroner to await the result of the injuries sustained by Shay, who is reported to be in a critical condition.

Dismissed from the Police Department.

The Police Commissioners yesterday dismissed the following patrolmen for various offences: Edward V. Adams, First Precinct; Maurice Scanlan, Seventh Precinct; Terence Shee, Tenth Precinct; John J. Kelly, Fourth Precinct; Andrew Hendry, Eighth Precinct; Jacob Ames, Ninth Precinct; Arthur Murphy, Fifteenth Precinct; Thomas Phelps, Twenty-fifth Precinct; George McClary, Twenty-seventh Precinct; John McPeake, Tenth Precinct; Sidney A. Vredenbergh, Twenty-ninth Precinct; Thomas Doran, Forty-second Precinct; Mott F. Ash, Forty-third Precinct. John Hamlin, Brooklyn Central Office; Patrolmen J. Gratz Weber, of the Sixth, and Peter Seymour, of the Thirty-first Precincts, have resigned.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

H. C. Whitley, Chief of the Secret Service, made affidavit against Hart L. Pierce and Reuben Carpenter before United States Commissioner Shields, yesterday, charging them with counterfeiting tobacco stamp plates, and other internal revenue plates. The accused waived an examination and were committed to Ludlow-street Jail in default of $25,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Chapel of the Liberal Christians.

The Liberal Christians of Harlem have just completed a chapel, with rooms for social purposes, and a parsonage adjoining, making, altogether, a very unique and attractive establishment. It is in the Romanesque style of architecture, and cost about $27,000. The Chapel will seat 350 persons, and is a very tasteful affair. The dedication will take place to-night, and Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. O B. Frothingham and Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth will speak.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J., and Sutherland and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Continuation of the non-enumerated motion calendar. No other causes will be taken up.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
28—Miller vs. Whitney.	80—Spencer vs. Jardine.
29—Purcell vs. Whitney.	90—Kinsman vs. Kinsman.
37—Stockweather vs. McFarlan.	111—Bierman vs. Vaik.
46—Horton vs. Frost.	119—Asiel vs. Siehn.
53—Lauber vs. Hermanta.	120—Same vs. Same.
54—Hammett vs. Barnard.	121—Same vs. Same.

The call commences at No. 122, Brown vs. Furniss.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.

No calendar till Friday. Judge Barnard to hold Circuit and Oyer and Terminer.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barnard, J.

Set down causes—Nos. 1937, 1939 and 1941.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1262—Muldoon vs. Clark.	862—Gallaher vs. Preston.
922—Gleb vs. Schoffer.	1130—Taylor vs. Potter.
1309—Schlecterbook vs. Hert.	1146—Quirk vs. Dunscomb.
664—Schubart vs. N. H. Railroad.	1140—Awrich vs. Burns.
872—Tuttle vs. St. John.	1154—Banta vs. Freligh.
1126—Booth vs. O'Brien.	1164—Bees vs. Schlobohm.
1128—Reaville vs. Jay.	1174—Hodgkins vs. Hillyer.
	1182—Hednett vs. Smith.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.

Nos.	Nos.
402—Pettrich vs. Dunn.	595—Desmond vs. Bowery Savings Bank.
609—Denenbaum vs. Silberman.	677—Clark vs. Lynch.
183—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	432—Stewart vs. Potter.
184—Same vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.	676—Hart vs. Devlin.
444—Edwards vs. Blum.	649—Blumenthal vs. Hildrecht.
81—Woodruff vs. Camden and Amboy R. R.	1120—Coquard vs. Lerre.
	587—Anderson vs. Tooker.
189—Brotee vs. Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.	715—Goodkind vs. Sulberger.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Call of Calendar at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3072—Randall vs. Arnault.	3074—Same vs. Same.
3612—Darrow vs. Scanlon.	3026—Taylor vs. Gran.
3640—Traver vs. C. P. N. & E. R. R. Co.	4046—Same vs. Same.
3050—Van Buren vs. Thompson.	4045—Heath vs. Met. Boiler Tin Co.
3080—Schweitzer vs. Fass.	4070—Fogg vs. Andrews.
3611—Rosenbaum vs. O'Neill.	4036—Mehrback vs. Schmadel.
3613—Rosenbaum vs. De Lacey.	4120—De Long vs. Chamberlain.
3073—Taylor vs. Spratt.	—O'Neill vs. Healy.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Call of Calendar at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4028—Bixby vs. Hannahs.	4042—McCoon vs. Harford.
4034—Wilson vs. Clow.	4043—Goodheim vs. Smyth.
3780—Bowes vs. Dolan.	4048—Rosenberg vs. Wood.
4042—King vs. Bennett.	4051—Bergman vs. Salhinger.
3664—Newton vs. Quintard.	4052—Taussig vs. O'Brien.
4062—Osborne vs. Collins.	4050—Netter vs. Ackerman.
4070—Sabaterman vs. Jacobi.	4080—Saenger vs. Pinkers.
4097—Zweig vs. Neisser.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 3.

By Judge Ingraham.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Perus vs. Rosa; Buckman et al. vs. Hoyt et al; Risk vs. Bayard; Shoffner vs. Collitt; Brownell vs. Water et al.

Karle vs. Karle; motion granted, but with leave to defendant to answer within ten days.

Lord et al. vs. The Montauk Iron and Steel Company; motion granted.

Stiger vs. Beach; motion granted for the second Friday of December.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 3.

By Judge Jones.

George H. Bayer vs. Benjamin Marks; security fixed at $15,000.

Emile M. Blume et al. vs. Philo S. Shelton, Jr.; motion granted without costs.

Frank Jobe vs. Jacob Mathews; motion denied with $10 costs.

Joseph Gregory vs. Timothy Brosnan; referred to Jerome Buck, Esq., to hear and determine with $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event.

Phebe Wharton vs. Joseph C. Wharton; decree of divorce granted and papers filed.

Samuel J. Van Tassel vs. Cornelia L. Van Tassel; an allowance of $4 50 per week alimony and counsel fee of $50 granted.

Lorenz Brumer vs. Charles L. Dunbar; see papers and memorandums with Special Term clerk.

By Judge Fithian.

Frederick Stark vs. Johanna Stark; motion denied without costs.

Same vs. Same; motion for attachment granted and order filed.

John W. Banta vs. James McMillan; motion granted without costs.

Charles C. Schmidt vs. Thomas E. Schmidt; motion granted.

Francis Casey vs. John T. Casey, impleaded; motion granted.

James B. Brewster vs. Henry Brewster et al.; injunction dissolved and vacated, and cause discontinued.

Second National Bank of Chicago vs. Merritt M. Silliman; motion denied without costs.

Francis Boyd vs. William C. Pickersgill et al.; motion granted and cause referred.

Jerome W. Stowbridge vs. Elizabeth Fleming; judgment for plaintiff with costs, and $10 costs of motion.

Solomon H. Goodman vs. Julius Strolheim, impleaded; motion granted and commission granted.

Eugene A. Heath et al. vs. Erie Railway Company; motion granted, and cause referred to William B. McKay, Esq.

John Curran vs. Charles L. Brush; complaint dismissed with costs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

APPEAL FROM THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

No. 179.—*The Bark Grapeshot, George Law, Claimant, vs. Wollerston, Massett, et al.*—In April, 1863, at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, the master of the bark *Grapeshot*, claiming necessity for repairs, borrowed, for the use of his vessel, of the appellees, $2,762 45, to whom he gave a bottomry bond on the vessel and freight money, stipulating for the payment of that sum, with nineteen and a half per cent. premium for the voyage then about to be undertaken to New-Orleans, payment to be made within twenty days after the arrival of the bark. The voyage was made, and, the bond not being paid, the vessel was seized under an Admiralty warrant and sold in pursuance of the law in such cases, to pay the advance.

The answer of the claimant alleged collusion between the Captain (who it was admitted was half owner) and the appellees to defraud him; want of authority to give the bond; unconscionable interest; that the Captain could have raised money on the credit of the complainant in Rio Janeiro, and that he did not sufficiently advertise for the loan. It admitted the loading of the bark, the voyage and that the claimant was notified of the loan on bottomry before the vessel sailed. The District Court rendered a decree in favor of the libelants, and appeal was taken to the Circuit, where, in November, 1860, an order was made by Judge Campbell continuing the cause, with leave to the parties to take further testimony. The cause was in this condition when the war broke out, and nothing further was done in it until 1863, when motion was made in the "Provisional Court of Louisiana," established by President Lincoln in 1862, for a rule requiring the claimant to show cause why the proceeding should not be removed from the Circuit Court to that Court. The claimant consented to the removal, and Judge Peabody there subsequently affirmed the decree of the District Court. Appeal was then taken to this Court, where it is now insisted by the appellant that the decree of Judge Peabody was a nullity, because his Court was established without Constitutional authority, New-Orleans having been a part of the United States before the war. It is conceded that had New-Orleans been foreign territory concerned in the war, then the President, representing the conquering power, would have had the right to establish such Courts as the conqueror could establish; but when the Government takes possession of any rebel district, it acquires no new title, but merely vindicates that which previously existed. (The Amy Warwick, Spr. 143.) Upon the capture of New-Orleans the powers of the President were such as flowed from his position as Commander-in-Chief; but he had no authority to establish judicial tribunals. Under the Constitution the Legislative Department is to establish civil institutions. Congress alone could establish Courts. Nor can the plea of military necessity be maintained in the case; for at the time of the decree, New-Orleans was not in fact or in law in an insurrectionary condition, and in any case the President has no power, in the exercise of martial law, to establish such a Court. The judicial power of the United States was thus assumed by the Court, and such exercise of that judicial power was unconstitutional. The Constitution provides that "the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." This is conclusive. But the jurisdiction fails because the President's order establishing the Court did not, in point of any reasonable construction, authorize it to take jurisdiction of cases pending in the United States Courts, and Judge Peabody has, therefore, no authority to take jurisdiction in respect of Mr. Law, because, being a loyal citizen, living in a loyal State, he had a constitutional right to have his case decided by the Federal Judiciary as known to the Constitution. The decree in the case deprives the claimant of his property without due process of law, and is therefore, in contravention of the Fifth Amendment. An Executive order cannot authorize a violation of this guarantee. The act of Congress of July, 1866, providing for the transfer of cases pending in this Court to the District and Circuit Courts does not violate the decree, because in the first place, by that act, the decrees of the Provisional Court are to become the decrees of the Circuit Court, "unless the same are inconsistent with the rules and proceedings thereof," and it is submitted that no rule in the Circuit Court, and no proceeding therein, is consistent with the recognition of the validity of a decree rendered in the Provisional Court in a cause such as the present, once pending on appeal in the Circuit Court. And in the second place, because, to make a particular form of decision, the decree of a Court can, under the Constitution, be done only by the Court itself, and in this case it is sought to be done by a legislative act. This provision of the act is clearly invalid. The decree of Judge Peabody was either a valid decree or a nullity. If it was a valid decree this act of Congress could not make it more valid. If it was a nullity, then Congress has not the power to give it validity. A supplemental brief is made on the merits, in case the Court shall reach them. The appellees contend that the inhabitants of the rebel territory were public enemies of the United States, and the latter had the same rights and powers against them which could be exercised in regard to enemies in case of a foreign war. The hostile soil and inhabitants of Louisiana, conquered by the armies of the United States, were held, controlled and governed by the military power of the country only, and a Court was, in the judgment of the Commander-in-Chief, necessary to execute his powers and duties. Such Court was, therefore, lawfully constituted. The only exception that has been suggested to the power of the Executive in the organization of Courts in such cases is found in Jecker vs. Montgomery, (13 Howe, 393 *et seq.*) which, while admitting the power to establish all other species of Courts, holds that it does not extend to the establishment of Prize Courts. This is not the case of a Prize Court, and is therefore not affected by that decision. But if there be any doubt as to the right of the Commander-in-Chief to establish the Court, then the defect is cured by the act of Congress which recognizes and confirms the Court with all its acts and doings. By the order of the Executive constituting the Provisional Court, its judgments were to be final and conclusive, without appeal. This Court has therefore no jurisdiction.

General Caleb Cushing for appellant. Thomas J. Durant for appellees.

George W. Conn, of Louisiana; was admitted to the Bar.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, the following cases were argued:

Tremont County Iowa, vs. The Burlington and Missouri Railroad. E. B. Young and Sons plaintiffs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

NOLLE PROSEQUI.

The United States vs. Ethan L. Watson and George H. Ovary.—District-Attorney Pierrepont moved that a *nolle prosequi* be entered in the case of these defendants, who are held on two indictments for conspiracy to defraud the United States by the illicit removal of distilled spirits. The District-Attorney said the punishment provided by the statute under which the defendants were indicted consisted of a fine or imprisonment, or both; that they had signified their readiness to pay the amount of the fine, and as no object would be gained by subjecting them to imprisonment, he moved that a *nolle prosequi* be entered. The Court stated that it was not fully satisfied as to whether such a motion by the District-Attorney should be granted as a matter of course, or was addressed to the discretion of the Court; that it would examine the question and then render a decision.

POSSESSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

The United States vs. John C. Whitton.—This was an indictment for having in possession, with intent to pass, a counterfeit United States note.

W. W. Applegate testified: I am in the Secret Service Department; know the prisoner; have had transactions with him; at the time of his arrest, on the 15th of April last, I went with Mr. Dunn, R. Applegate and another to the prisoner's place of business, No. 912 Eighth-avenue, and arrested him; saw the prisoner; told him I had a warrant for him; Dunn said, "I guess we will search him;" I said to the prisoner, "Have you got any counterfeit money?" he said, "Yes, a $5 bill;" we found the $5 bill; I said, "Have you got any more?" he said that he had not; we then found in his pocketbook two fifty cent stamps and in a side pocket five new twenty-five cent stamps; (package of money given witness;) this is the $5 bill and these are the stamps I have spoken of; I have made the detection of counterfeit money a study; this money is counterfeit; after taking the money we marked it and arrested the prisoner; on the way to the Marshal's office I told him he had passed other counterfeit money—that he had bought a team of horses in Thirteenth-street, and had paid a $50 bill for them which was counterfeit; he said that he did not buy those horses; I said, "Didn't you pay the money?" he said, "Yes, I paid the money;" I asked him if he did not know that it was counterfeit; he said that he did not.

Russell Applegate testified: I am an assistant in the Secret Service Division; was present at the arrest of the prisoner on the 15th of April last; went with the last witness and his companions; saw them take the money already described from the prisoner; went with the prisoner when arrested; heard the conversation between him and the last witness; heard the conversation narrated by the last witness; that evidence as given by the last witness was true.

Henry Benjamin testified: I am a carriage maker; live at No. 600 Washington-street; know the prisoner; sold a team of horses to a person who was with him; the prisoner paid the money; it was in January last; the prisoner and two others came first and one of the persons with him stated that he wanted the horses to use in the wood business; the two young men came again in the afternoon to buy the horses; they paid $50 on account; in the evening the prisoner paid the balance; I afterward ascertained that a part of it, a $50 bill, was counterfeit; this remained in my possession till I let Mr. Applegate take it.

Jacob C. Nettleship testified: I am in the secret service; have been in it since it was organized; know the prisoner; first saw him in Eighth-avenue, in his store; went there to arrest another party; next saw him in Newark; he came to see me to talk about his difficulties; spoke about his case; it was after this arrest; he wanted to know if something could not be done; I asked him if he had any counsel; he said he had, and that his counsel did not know of his coming to see me; I told him to go and tell his counsel about it.

The defence introduced the daughter of the prisoner, who testified that her father kept a small family grocery.

The jury were absent an hour and a half, and failing to agree, were then discharged.

For the Government, Assistant District-Attorney Purdy.

For the defence, Judge Stewart.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nov. 3.

Before Presiding Justice Clerke, and Judges Sutherland and Cardozo.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Nicholas Blaisdell, late of the Boston Bar, was to-day, on motion, duly admitted to practice in all the Courts of this State as an Attorney and Counselor at Law.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 3.

Before Judge Fithian.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE—A SINGULAR SUIT.

Patrick O'Toole vs. The Managers, &c., of the House of Refuge.—The plaintiff in this action, a boy of 18, was some time since committed to the House of Refuge. While there, he alleges he was confined in a cell filled with vermin; that he was not furnished with proper food; that once a week, from 6 P. M. to 6 A. M. he was locked up in a solitary cell; that he contracted the itch; that his eye thereby assumed an eccentric cast, and that he was deprived of the consolations of the Catholic religion. It was further shown that his father and others applied for his release, and offered to give bonds for his proper apprenticeship. For these privations suit is brought against the managers of the institution, damages being laid at $10,000.

The cause was argued on demurrer to the complaint and the Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Nov. 3.

Before Judge Daly and a Jury.

BREACH OF WARRANTEE OF REAL ESTATE.

Joseph Fronhoefer vs. Henry Gucker.—The plaintiff agreed to purchase from defendant real estate situated in this City, of the value of $25,500, to be paid in certain specified installments, and to which he was to give clear title, &c. The sum of $500 was paid down to complete the purchase. It was alleged, on behalf of plaintiff, that the defendant failed to fulfill certain conditions of the sale relating to mortgages on the property, and also the payment of taxes, &c., and having failed to fulfill such conditions he (plaintiff) sought to recover the amount paid, together with other moneys expended, and $250 damages.

Defendant gave testimony showing that he had held himself in readiness and offered to fulfill all the conditions of the contract.

The jury found in favor of defendant.

John C. Clegg for plaintiff; Samuel Hirsh for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS—Nov. 3.

Before Judge John R. Brady.

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK—INTERESTING POINT.

The National Watch Company of Elgin, Ill., vs. Joseph P. Howard and Edward P. Howard.—This was a motion to set aside and vacate a preliminary injunction issued by Judge Brady some time since, restraining the defendants from attempts at selling the watches of the plaintiffs' manufacture by means of an advertisement exhibiting the plaintiffs' trademark together with the additional notice that they would be forwarded by Express "C. O. D." It was claimed by plaintiffs that this mode of sale having become notorious among "bogus" watch dealers, and its direct tendency being to throw discredit on watches publicly announced to be sold on such terms, the plaintiffs were thereby injured in their business and their trade rights infringed. In making the motion to vacate, it was claimed by counsel that the watches sold were the genuine manufacture of the Company; that the trade mark advertised by them was, as was the genuine trade mark of the plaintiffs, a mere illustration of the works of the watch, and that the additional notice of the terms of sale was not an infringement of the trade rights of the plaintiffs.

Counsel for plaintiffs, in opposition to the motion, read some six or seven affidavits from prominent dealers in the watch trade, who had seen and compared the plaintiffs' advertisement with the obnoxious one of the defendants, tending to show that the advertisement of the defendants was calculated to deceive the public, and induce the public to believe that the plaintiffs authorize the defendants to sell the Elgin watches on the C. O. D. plan.

Counsel for the defendants was proceeding in his argument when he was interrupted by Judge Brady, who remarked, that the tendency of the plaintiffs' affidavits went to show prima facie that the defendants were holding out to the public that the plaintiffs authorize the defendants to sell the Elgin watches on the C. O. D. plan, which plan plaintiffs claim to repudiate. Upon this intimation of the Judge the defendants' counsel asked an adjournment of the case to obtain further proof on his side. The case was adjourned accordingly, the plaintiffs' counsel consenting to a modification of the injunction, consisting in substance that the plaintiffs might advertise Elgin watches as much as they pleased, but not so advertise as to convey the impression that they were authorized by the Company to sell them on the objectionable or alleged bogus plan of C. O. D.

Amos G. Hull for plaintiff, Brownell, King and Lathrop for defendants.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

That the stringent Excise law, which is supposed to be especially enforced on election day, is a dead letter in the Empire City, was fully apparent yesterday to any one who had the curiosity to attend the Jefferson Market Police Court. Justice Ledwith presided, and in his usual business manner very summarily disposed of the largest number of cases that has been before the Court any day within the past twelve months. The offending parties were mostly bacchanalians, representatives of the lower class of politicians, whose disfigured and otherwise unpresentable appearance was sufficient evidence of the fact of their misconduct.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

The following persons were committed on charges of illegal voting:

Robert Flood attempted to vote at the Seventeenth District of the Eighth Ward. He gave his name as Robert Dorton, of the Compton House, but was detected by Mr. Aaron Young.

Philip Reilly voted at the Sixth District of the Eighteenth Ward. He was detected by John Healy, who knew him to be not a resident of the ward.

Michael Doran, a non-resident and unnaturalized, was arrested by Officer Jacob Van Ferichten for having voted at the Sixteenth District of the Eighth Ward.

Michael Magrath, a non-resident, charged by Aaron Young with having attempted to vote at the Eighth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward.

John Hannah, a non-resident, for having voted under the assumed name of John Farley.

Henry Tremont, of No. 321 East Twenty-first-street, for having voted illegally in the Thirteenth District of the Eighth Ward, under the name of John Dunne; detected by Elbert Robinson.

John Edwards, a non-resident, for having voted illegally in the Thirteenth District of the Eighth Ward; charged by John Edwards.

A PICKPOCKET.

A notoriously light-fingered lady was arrested yesterday and committed for trial, for having robbed the pocket of Miss Emma Ramsey, No. 19 West Eleventh-street, of a pocketbook containing $16 75, and three gold rings. Miss Ramsey was shopping at Stewart's at the time of the robbery, and immediately after having discovered her loss she gave information to Officer Quimen, who had the prisoner arrested. The stolen property was found on her person. Mary Ann, with an air of injured innocence, pleaded not guilty, but the evidence being too strong, she was locked up in default of bail.

FAMILY DIFFERENCES.

John Fagan, of No. 6 Congress-street, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of his wife, Margaret, charged with having brutally beaten her on the face and body with his fist. The assault being a very aggravated one, the prisoner was committed.

POLICE CASES.

Michael Fitzgerald, of No. 30 Prince-street, was bound to his good behavior for having assaulted and attempted to rescue a prisoner from Officer Hendry; and Philip Broderick was held to answer on the charge of having caught Officer Powers by the throat, while other parties knocked him on the shins, and cut him with a carving knife.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 3, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$15,000 U.S. 6s, '81, C. 118	100 Quicksilv. M. b c 14⅞
7,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62. 112⅛	11 Adams Ex. 55
10,000 do. 112⅛	20 N. Y. Cen. R. 182
24,000 do. 112⅛	200 do. 182⅝
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 114⅞	100 Erie 26⅜
110,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new 115⅝	200 do. [illegible]
5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. 107⅛	100 do. [illegible]
3,500 U.S. 5-20 C., '65, ol. 112	200 Harlem 136
4,500 do. c 112	200 do. s60 136
120,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '67 115⅛	1000 Reading 96⅜
20,000 do. 115⅛	1500 do. [illegible]
20,000 Tenn. 6s, n. 52⅜	25 do. bet. call [illegible]
80,000 do. 52	200 Wells-Far. Ex. [illegible]
5,000 do. 51⅞	10 Am. M. U. Ex. [illegible]
5,000 Vir. 6s, new 58	25 Mich. Cen. R. 120
17,000 N. C. 6s, n. 47	300 Lake S. & M. So. [illegible]
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x. c. [illegible]	[illegible]
10,000 N. C. St. 6s, new 39½	100 Clev. & Pitts. [illegible]
10,000 do. spec. tax [illegible]	500 Chi. & N. W. [illegible]
120,000 do. [illegible]	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. [illegible]
4,000 Mo. State 6s 87½	600 Chi. & R. I. 103
10,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bs. 70	200 Mil. & St. Paul [illegible]
1,000 Ala. St. 8s, b. 91	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf. b60 [illegible]
3,000 B'klyn 6s, W.L. 88	100 do. [illegible]
3,000 Erie 3d M. 86	500 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. guar. [illegible]
1,000 Mich So. 2d M. 90	[illegible]
3,000 Cen. Pac. R. R. gold bonds 91⅞	[illegible]
1,000 Chi. & N. W. S. F. Bds. 94	150 Tol., W. & W. [illegible]
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bds. 117	300 Ohio & Miss. [illegible]
1,000 Chi. & N.W. 1st [illegible]	300 New-Jersey Cen. [illegible]
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M. ex. int. 81½	[illegible]
20,000 Tol. & W. con. conv. bs. ex. int. 84	[illegible] N. Y. & N. H. [illegible]
10,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M. 77	10 N. Y. & N. H. Scrip [illegible]
100 Bk. of Commerce 121	200 Mar. & Essex [illegible]
300 Quick. M. Co. 15	200 H. & St. Jos. R. 107
75 Pacific Mail 59⅞	200 do. bet. call 107½
100 do. [illegible]	100 Col., C. & I. C. R. [illegible]
500 do. [illegible]	100 do. [illegible]
500 do. [illegible]	200 do. b30 [illegible]
700 West. U. Tel. b. c. 36⅜	1300 do. [illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62 112	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 115⅜
12,000 do. 115⅛	20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new 115⅜
26,000 do. 112⅛	15,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40 C. 107⅜
19,000 do. 112	107,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67 115⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R. 112⅛	10,000 do. bet. call 115⅜
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62 112	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. b60 107⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. S. 6s, ex c 60	1200 Chic. & N. W. [illegible]
10,000 Tenn. S. 6s, n. 51⅞	400 do. [illegible]
10,000 N. C. St. 6s, 47	400 do. [illegible]
10,000 N. Car. St. 6s n 38½	500 do. s60 [illegible]
60,000 do. spec. tax 42½	100 Chi. & R. I. 103⅛
1,000 do. 42½	100 do. b60 104
100 Canton Co. 50⅝	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 84½
100 Quick. Min. Co. 15	100 do. b60 85
100 Pacific Mail, b. c. 60	100 do. 84⅞
100 Adams Ex. 57	100 Del., L. & W. 105
100 Am. Mer. U. Ex. 34½	100 N. J. Cen. 97½
100 U. S. Ex. bet. call 52	200 do. bet. call 97
200 N. Y. Cen. 182⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. 67⅞
100 do. c 181	50 Tol., W. & W. 60
100 do. 181⅞	100 Ohio & Miss. 26⅜
100 do. 161⅞	100 do. 26⅝
100 Hudson R. b6 161⅞	100 H. & St. Jos. 106
100 do. 161⅞	100 do. 107⅜
100 L. S. & M. S. 90⅞	100 Col., C. & I. C. R. 27⅞
400 do. 90⅜	

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

300 Mariposa Pf. 16½	100 Cumberland s3 27⅛
100 West. U. Tel. 36⅜	100 do. c 27⅛
100 do. b6 36⅜	200 Mariposa 8½
100 Pacific Mail 59⅞	100 Mariposa Pf. 16½
100 Harlem R. 136⅜	100 do. b6 16⅞
200 Reading 96⅜	100 Canton 52
200 do. b6 96⅜	100 Quicksilver b30 15⅛
200 Chi. & N. W. b6 70⅜	100 do. c 15⅛
100 do. 70⅜	200 Pacific Mail 59⅞
100 L. S. & M. So. 90⅛	100 N. Y. Cen. 181
100 Erie 28⅜	100 Harlem R. c 136⅜
100 do. s6 28⅜	200 Reading b3 96⅜
100 do. 28⅜	200 Lake S. & M.S. 90
200 Canada M. Co. 50	100 Chi. & N. W. 67⅞
400 do. b3 50	100 do. s3 67⅞
100 Rock Island 103⅛	500 Quartz Hill b30 120

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3—P. M.

The offerings of United States 5-20s to the Sinking Fund to-day were not so excessive as last week. The whole amount tendered is $3,461,450, out of which $2,000,000 were accepted by the Treasury. We annex particulars:

OFFERINGS OF BONDS, NOV. 3:

Friedman & Salomon.	Frank & Gans.
$84,100 '64, c. 112.03	100,000 '65, n. 112.98
5,000 '64, r. 112.03	100,000 '65, n. 112.12
20,000 '65, r. 112.20	100,000 '65, n. 112.14
300 '65, c. 112.20	W. T. Hatch & Son
Fisk & Hatch.	50,000 '65, r. 112.¼
$68,000 '65, r. 112.13	White, Morris & Co.
25,000 '65, c. 112.13	[illegible] 112.70
Humbert Bros.	[illegible] 112.70
$82,000 '67, r. }	[illegible] 112.70
25,000 '67, c. } 114.00	[illegible] 112.70
18,000 '65, c. }	[illegible] 112.70
Jas. T. Bates.	Marx & Co.
$10,000 '64, n. 112.25	100,000 '67 112.13
10,000 '64. 112.00	100,000 '67 112.20
15,000 '64. 112.18	100,000 '67 112.25
10,000 '65 n. 112.15	100,000 '67 112.30
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	100,000 '67 112.35
$20,000 '62, r. 112.74	1,000 '62, c. 115
10,000 '64, r. 112.74	1,000 '64, c. 112.74
25,000 '65, c, n. 112.64	[illegible] 112.20
350 '67, c. 112.84	[illegible] 112.33
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	[illegible] 112.60
$12,000 '62, r. }	[illegible] c. 112.70
5,000 '64, r. } 112.90	[illegible] 112.70
5,000 '65, r. }	[illegible] n. 112.75
27,000 '65, r, n. }	[illegible] n. 112.76
56,000 '65, c, n. 112.20	J. Pondir.
30,000 '67, c. 112.20	100,000 '65, c, n. 112.90
50,000 '67, c. 112.60	Reid, Leo & Content.
R. Sweet & Co.	1,350 '65, c. 112.24
$2,000 '64, c. }	200 '65, c. 112.24
10,700 '64, c. }	300 '65, c. 112.24
400 '65, c. } 112.60	300 '65, r. 112.24
300 '65, c, n. }	50,000 '65, c, n. 112.40
2,500 '65, r, n. }	50,000 '65, c, n. 112.90
Buckingham & Brown.	50,000 '67, c. 112.33
10,000 '65, r. 112.63	50,000 '67, c. 112.35
14,000 '64, r. 112.65	50,000 '67, c. 112.40
G. W. Welsh.	50,000 '67, c. 112.40
5,000 '67, c. 112.90	Vermilye & Co.
3,000 '64, c. 112.20	25,000 '64, c. 112.84
Jay Cooke & Co.	15,000 '64, r, c. 112.83
1,000,000 '65, n. 112.94	10,000 '64, c. 112.83
D. M. Morrison.	10,000 '64, c. 112.83
10,000 '67 112.40	10,000 '64, c. 112.95
10,000 '64 112.40	10,000 '64, c, n. 112.83

Total $3,461,450

AWARDS UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS, NOV. 3.

Vermilye & Co.	Buckingham & Brown.
$15,000 '64, r. 112.84	10,000 '65, r. 112.63
10,000 '64, r, c. 112.83	14,000 '64, r. 112.65
100,000 '64, c. 112.83	R. Sweet & Co.
10,000 '64, c. 112.83	[illegible] 112.60
John Pondir.	[illegible] 112.60
100,000 '65, c, n. 112.90	[illegible] 112.70
Marx & Co.	[illegible]
1,000 '64, c. 112.74	6,000 '64, c. 112.83
75,000 '65, r. 112.68	3,000 '65, r, n. 112.83
27,000 '65, r, c. 112.70	Drexel, Winthrop & Co.
5,000 '64, r. 112.70	18,000 '65, r. 112.80
60,000 '65, c. 112.75	5,000 '64, r. 112.80
67,400 '65, c, n. 112.76	6,000 '65, r. 112.83
64,000 '65, n. 112.12	37,000 '65, r, n. 112.80
Frank & Gans.	Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
100,000 '65, n. 112.99	20,000 '62, r. 112.74
64,450 '65, n. 112.12	10,000 '64, r. 112.74
Jay Cooke & Co.	25,500 '65, c, n. 112.94
1,000,000 '65, n. 112.84	350 '67, c. 112.83
Geo. W. Welsh.	Friedman & Salomon.
5,000 '67, c. 112.90	84,100 '64, c. 112.03
James T. Bates.	5,000 '64, r. 112.03
10,000 '64. 112.90	

Total $2,000,000

The open market for the public Funds was steady after the foregoing awards, and the demand improved at the late Board, not only for all the 5-20s but for the Currency 6 ₽ cents. The price of 5-20s made to the Sinking Fund, with the accumulated Interest in Gold allowed to the seller, is about equal to 115¼ ₽ cent. for the 1867s. The subsequent sales at the Board were at 115¼@115½ ₽ cent., and the market left off on this quotation.

The price of Gold varied but slightly from the last price of Tuesday, but the demand was not very free, and the closing sales at $127¼@⅛ denoted a weak market.

Money was in good supply after 2 o'clock at 7 ₽ cent. The parties who sold 5-20s to the Sinking Fund were at liberty to take in their bonds and receive the money therefor to-day, which contributed to the easier feeling in Money.

On the Stock Exchange there was an active business in the Tennessee and North Carolina Bonds. The former were pressed on sale and declined to 51¾ ₽ cent. for the new issues. The North Carolina specials were 43¼ while the new Bonds fell below 39 ₽ cent. In the Railways the movement was a little more spirited than on yesterday in the Western lines, and also in Reading. In regard to the Northwest and St. Paul Stocks, we remark more confidence in the November and Winter traffic of both roads, and this arises in part, no doubt, from the presence of Mr. Mitchell, the President of both roads, in the City, and his readiness to answer all proper inquiries, in person, about the December half-yearly dividends on the Northwest. There was more strength to-day in Chicago and Rock Island, and marked steadiness in the Vanderbilt New-York Stocks. There is less eagerness to sell on the so-called "disappointment of the Street" about the consolidation arrangements announced on Monday. With reference to the exact and official terms of this consolidation, we take occasion to publish the following full text of the agreement between the two companies:

CONSOLIDATION OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROADS.

Agreement of consolidation, made the 15th day of September, in the year 1869, between "The New-York Central Railroad Company," party of the first part, and "The Hudson River Railroad Company," party of the second part.

Whereas, By an "act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled, 'An act authorizing the consolidation of certain railroad companies,' passed May 20, 1869," the said companies are authorized to merge and consolidate their several capital stocks, franchises and properties into one corporation.

And whereas, It is believed that such consolidation will be of advantage to the stockholders of said companies and to the interests of the State;

Now, therefore, this agreement witnesseth, that in pursuance of the said act of the Legislature the parties hereto do hereby prescribe the following terms and conditions of such consolidation, and do respectively agree thereto, and to the mode of carrying the same into effect as herein provided.

ARTICLE I.

The said companies do hereby agree to merge and consolidate, and do hereby constitute and form one corporation, by the name of "The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company." Said corporation shall continue for the term of 500 years.

ARTICLE II.

The number of the directors of the new corporation shall be thirteen, and the following-named persons shall constitute the first Board of Directors, viz.: Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New-York; Chester W. Chapin, of Springfield, Mass.; Augustus Schell, of New-York; Daniel Torrance, of Albany; H. H. Baxter, of New-York; William H. Vanderbilt, of New-York; Horace F. Clark, of New-York; James H. Banker, of New-York; Wm. A. Kissam, of New-York; George J. Whitney, of Rochester, N. Y.; Joseph Harker, of New-York; Samuel F. Barger, of New-York; Samuel Barton, of New-York.

Said directors shall hold office as such until the first Wednesday of June, 1870, and until their successors shall be chosen.

ARTICLE III.

The following named persons shall be the first officers of the new corporation, and shall hold their respective offices until others shall be appointed in their places by the Board of Directors: Cornelius Vanderbilt, President; William H. Vanderbilt, Vice-President; Edwin D. Worcester, Treasurer; Augustus Schell, Secretary.

ARTICLE IV.

There shall be an annual election for directors of the new corporation on the first Wednesday of June in each year. Such election shall be held at such place as shall be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

The said directors shall be chosen by a majority of the votes of the stockholders voting at such election in such manner as may be prescribed in the by-laws of the corporation, and they shall continue to be directors until others are elected in their places.

In the election of directors each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote, either in person or by proxy, for each share of stock held by such stockholder for thirty days previous to any such election. Vacancies in the Board of Directors shall be filled in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of the corporation.

The inspectors of the first election of directors shall be appointed by the first Board of Directors. The officers of the new corporation enumerated in the preceding article, or such others as may from time to time be prescribed in lieu thereof, or in addition thereto by the by-laws or regulations of said corporation shall be appointed from time to time by the Board of Directors, and shall hold their respective offices during the pleasure of the Board.

ARTICLE V.

The capital stock of the new corporation to be now issued, shall be $45,000,000, and the authorized number of shares of said capital stock shall be 450,000. The amount or par of each share shall be $100. Two hundred and eighty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty of said shares shall be forthwith issued to the holders of the capital stock of the said the New-York Central Railroad Company, on the surrender of their stock certificates, in exchange for the shares of stock of said Company held by them share for share; and 160,280 of said shares shall be also forthwith issued to the holders of the capital stock of the Hudson River Railroad Company, on the surrender of their stock certificates in exchange for the shares of stock of said Company held by them, share for share. The said capital stock may at any time, at the option of the Board of Directors of the consolidated Company, be increased to an amount sufficient to capitalize at par the interest certificates heretofore issued by the New-York Central Railroad Company, under the resolution of the Board of Directors of said Company, passed Dec. 18, 1868; and also the consolidation certificates authorized to be issued in pursuance of this agreement.

No further or other issue of shares of capital stock, beyond the amount necessary for the capitalization of the said interest and consolidation certificates, shall be made, unless such increase shall be first authorized and approved by two-thirds in amount of all the stockholders of such consolidated Company. Such increase must be first sanctioned by a vote in person, or by proxy, of two-thirds in amount of all the stockholders of the consolidated Company, at a meeting of such stockholders called by the directors of the Company for that purpose, by a written or printed notice to each stockholder, to be served on him personally, or by depositing the same (properly folded and addressed to him at the Post Office nearest his usual place of residence) in the Post Office, at least twenty days prior to such meeting.

Such notice must state the time and place of the meeting, and its object, and the amount to which it is proposed to increase the capital stock. The proceedings of such meeting of stockholders must be entered in the minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Directors of said Company, and thereupon the capital stock may be increased to the amount sanctioned by such vote of the stockholders of the Company, and for the purposes authorized by such vote, and none other.

ARTICLE VI.

All the bonded or other indebtedness of either of said corporations, including such portions of such indebtedness as may be secured by mortgage or otherwise, and all agreements made by the said corporations or either of them, including, especially, the debt certificates issued by the New-York Central Railroad Company in pursuance of the consolidation agreement of May 17, 1853; and also the interest certificates issued by the said the New-York Central Railroad Company, in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of said Company, passed Dec. 18, 1868, are hereby declared to be valid and binding on the new corporation, and are assumed by, and are to be paid and performed by the said new corporation according to the terms, tenor and effect thereof.

ARTICLE VII.

For the purpose of equalizing the values of the property of said consolidating companies, and making compensation to the stockholders of said companies, respectively, for all differences in such values, the parties hereto do further agree that there shall be issued to the stockholders of the said companies certificates to be called consolidation certificates, and which shall provide that the same shall be payable ratably, at the pleasure of the Company, out of its future earnings, and that until the same be wholly paid off and redeemed, dividends upon the amount thereof shall be paid at the same rates and times as dividends shall be paid upon the shares of the capital stock.

Such consolidation certificates shall be issued for such purpose of equalization as follows, viz.:

First—To the stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad Company, there shall be issued consolidation certificates for 27 per cent., or $27 on each $100 of the capital stock of said Company.

Second—To the stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company, there shall be issued consolidation certificates for 85 per cent., or $85 on each $100 of the capital stock of said Company.

For the further purpose of such equalization, there shall be retained, out of the assets of the New-York Central Railroad Company, the sum of $618,310, which sum shall be distributed ratably among the holders of the stock certificates and the holders of the interest certificates of the New-York Central Railroad Company, at the time of the exchange of stock certificates, after the perfection of the consolidation, as herein provided. The 27 per cent. in consolidation certificates herein provided, being the compensation to the stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad Company, both in respect to their stock and their interest certificates for 80 per cent. of the par of such stock heretofore issued to the stockholders of said Company, in respect to such stock—it is understood and agreed that such stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad Company, shall, at the time he shall receive his consolidation certificate of 27 per cent., produce the interest certificate for 80 per cent. upon the par thereof corresponding thereto, to the end that the delivery of the consolidation certificate may be noted and indorsed for, both upon the stock certificate and the interest certificate; and in the event that any interest certificate shall have been separated from the corresponding stock certificate, the holder of the stock certificate shall not be entitled to receive the consolidation certificate for 27 per cent. until he shall produce for the purpose of notation and receipt heretofore provided interest certificate to the amount of 80 per cent. upon the par amount of the stock, but in case such stockholder shall be unable to produce such corresponding interest certificate he shall only be entitled to receive consolidation certificates for 15 per cent. on the par of the stock so produced, and the holder of the corresponding interest certificate shall, when producing the same and receipting therefor, be entitled to a consolidation certificate for the residue, being 12 per cent. on the amount of such interest certificates.

ARTICLE VIII.

It is further agreed that the consolidated Company may at its option, at any time, convert the amount of the consolidation certificates issued in pursuance of the preceding article, into capital stock, at par; and that such consolidation certificates may be transferred in any sums on the books of the Company by the holders thereof, either in person or by attorney on the surrender of the certificate.

And it is further agreed that the consolidated Company may from time to time invest its surplus moneys in the said consolidation certificates, by purchase thereof in the market.

ARTICLE IX.

It is further agreed that the outstanding interest certificates, issued by the New-York Central Railroad Company, in pursuance of the resolution of said Company, passed Dec. 18, 1868, may at the option of the holders thereof, be converted into or exchanged for certificates of the same tenor and effect as the consolidation certificates, the issue whereof is herein provided for—and that the consolidation certificates which may be thus issued in exchange for said interest certificates, may at any time at the option of said consolidated Company, be converted into capital stock at par, as provided for by the article hereinbefore contained; fixing the amount of the capital stock of the consolidated Company.

ARTICLE X.

It is further agreed, that the Board of Directors of said consolidated Company may make and establish such by-laws, rules and regulations as shall from time to time appear necessary for the good government of the corporation, for the security of the public in respect to their dealings in its stock and securities, and in general for the preservation and proper administration of the property, interest and affairs of the Company.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, NOV. 3.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	107⅛	107½
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¼	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	115⅛	115½
American Gold Coin	127⅝	127
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	52⅜	51⅜
Old Tennessees	61	60
North Carolina Bonds, new	40	38½
Old North Carolinas	47	47
New-York Central	182¾	181½
Reading Railway	95⅞	96¼
Chicago and Rock Island	102⅞	103¾
Northwest Common	67¾	70½
Northwest Preferred	84¼	85½
Pacific Mail Company	59⅝	59¾
St. Paul Preferred	80	81¼
St. Paul Common	66¾	68
Hudson River	161	161½
Lake Shore	90⅝	90¾
Erie	28½	28⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅜	26⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ ct. reg., 1881	117	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	115⅛
6 ₽ ct., coup., 1881	118	5-20 coup., 1867	115½
5-20 reg., 1862	112⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	115⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	115¼	10-40 reg.	107
5-20 coup., 1864	112⅛	10-40 coup.	107⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	112⅜	6-s Currency	107⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₽ cent., 1881	100	Louisiana 6s, L. B.	80
Ohio 6 ₽ cent., 1886	100	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois Coup. 6s, 1877	101½	Rhode Island 6s	100
Illinois Coup. 6s, 1879	101½	Alabama 8s	91
Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	60	N. Y. Reg. Bty Ln.	105½
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	51⅜	N. Y. Coup. Bty Ln.	105½
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	50	N. Y. 7s, C. L., 1870	[illegible]
Virginia 6s, n. bonds	52½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1872	100
Georgia 7s, new bonds	91½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1873	100
N. Car. 6s	47	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1874	100
N. Car. 6s, new bonds	38½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1875	100
N. Car. 6s, special tax	42½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1877	100½
Missouri 6s	87½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1876	101
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss	86	N. Y. 5s, C. L., 1876	[illegible]
Louisiana 6s	65		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83	92½	Chic., R. I. & Pacific	94½
N. Y. Central 6s, '87	89½	N. J. Central 2d M.	90
N. Y. Central 6s, R. E.	89	N. J. Central new b.	95½
N. Y. Central 6s, Sub.	89	Pitts., F.W. & C. 1st M	98
Erie 7s, 2d M. Ind., '83	94	Pitts., F.W. & C. 2d M	93
Erie 7s, 4th M. Ind., '80	78½	Pitts., F.W. & C. 3d M	90
H. R. 7s, 2d M.S.F., '85	108	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	72½
Mich. So. 7 ₽ c. 2d M.	90	Chic. & Alton Income	95
Ill. Central 7 ₽ c. '70	115	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	88
A. & T. H. 2d M. pref.	70	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	87
A. & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	70	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	92½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	94	St. L. & Iron M. Bds.	81
Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	94	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	100
Con. 7 ₽ c. convertible	88	M. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	89¾
Han. & St. J. Land G.	104½	Mil. & St. P. 2d M.	87
Del. Lack. & W. 2d M.	91	Mil. & St. P. I & M. d	85
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	86	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Tol. & W. 2d M.	81	Col., C. & Ind. 1st M.	78½
T., W. & W. conv. S. F	84	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	[illegible]
Gt. Western 1st M. '88	84	Central Pacific Bonds	92

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	132	Bank of the Republic	115
Manhattan	143	Hanover	106
Merchants'	123	Irving	115
Mechanics'	140	Market	124
America	142	Nassau	105
North River	106	Continental	101
Tradesmen's	150	St. Nicholas	114
Merchants' Exch'ge	112	Commonwealth	111
Seventh Ward	115	Central National	110½
Commerce	121	Fourth National	107½
Ocean	105	Ninth National	110
American Exchange	111	Bank'rs & Bro's Ass'n	103½

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$96,445,167 23
Gold receipts	1,870,629 20
Gold payments	1,616,209 59
Gold balance	$1,907,532 30
Currency receipts	1,759,136 67
Currency payments	868,012 87
Currency balance	7,180,548 17
General balance	96,375,838 51
Customs	478,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD—NOV. 3.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	..	96
City 6s, New	100⅝	100¾
Camden and Amboy	119¾	120
Pennsylvania Central	53⅞	54
Reading	96	96⅜
Lehigh Valley	52⅞	53
Catawissa Preferred	36¾	..
Northern Central	46½	47
Lehigh Navigation	33	33½
Lehigh Gold Loan	94	94½

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 20th of October gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,100,114	Increase	£26,919
Public deposits	3,548,906	Increase	60,238
Other deposits	18,175,412	Decrease	307,317
Government securities	15,211,953	No alteration.	
Other securities	14,854,216	Decrease	227,917
Notes unemployed	9,352,620	Decrease	[illegible]

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,936,505, being a decrease of £274,050; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,828,214, showing a decrease of £292,377 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£18,828,214	£19,947,174
Reserve	9,821,809	10,458,386
Notes in circulation	23,936,505	24,493,790
Rate of discount	2½ ₽ cent.	2 ₽ cent.
Consols	93⅛	94⅛
French Rentes	71f. 37c.	70f. 37c.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA, now being built through the richest and most thickly settled portion of this magnificent State, offers a limited amount of its Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds at 95, free of Government tax, secured by a deed of trust to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. A first mortgage upon such a road is always a perfectly safe as well as a very profitable security. Holders of Governments can exchange and make an income profit of over 40 per cent. A valuable pamphlet and full particulars may be obtained at the Company's office, No. 32 Pine-st., or of its agents, the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st., and Howes & Macy, No. 30 Wall-st.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 95 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ NEW-ORLEANS CITY BONDS. Six per cent. coupon, interest payable in this City January and July, due 1st January, 1875, for sale at 75 and accrued interest by MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

☞ OFFICE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS and Minnesota Railroad Company, No. 32 Exchange-place, New-York, Oct. 31, 1869.—The semi-annual interest, due 1st November, on the bonds of this Company, will be paid at the banking house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	[illegible]	Hides, bundles	77
Beeswax, pkgs.	[illegible]	Leather, sides	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Sp. Turpentine, bbls.	[illegible]
Cottonseed, bags	2,030	Rosin, bbls.	218
Copper, bbls.	[illegible]	Petroleum, ref. bbls.	1,970
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	112	Naphtha, bbls.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	780	Pork, bbls.	50
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Cutmeats, pkgs.	14
Corn, bushels	127,518	Butter, pkgs.	2,502
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, boxes	5,060
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	204
Oats, bushels	67,317	Oil Cake, pkgs.	120
Beans, bushels	300	Rice, pkgs.	118
Peas, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	32
Cornmeal, bags	155	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	531
B. W. Flour, pkgs.	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	421
B. E. Peas, bags	[illegible]	Wool, bales	132
Rice Flour, bags	200	Starch, boxes	886
Hops, bales	1,145	Peanuts, bags	[illegible]
Hides, No.	100	Pecans, pkgs.	66

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Nevada*, for Liverpool—1,869 bales Cotton, 885 bales Hops, 2 bbls. Fish, 44 boxes Clock Movements, 21,884 bushels Wheat, 232,270 lbs. Tallow, 118,400 lbs. Cheese, 200 bbls. Flour, 18 cases Lamp Trimmings, 70 bbls. Apples.

By the steamer *Scotia*, for Liverpool—400 bales Cotton, 708 bales Hops, 40 bbls. Apples, 1 bbl. Flour, 15 cases Meats.

By the ship *Chancellor*, for Liverpool—314,026 lbs. Cheese, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 300 bbls. Oxide Zinc, 1,225 bales Cotton, 1,256 bbls. Flour, 18 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 116 pkgs. Clocks, 289 bbls. Rosin, 60 bales Hops, 48 bales Rags, 25 tons Fustic.

By the bark *Kingdom of Italy*, for London—250 bbls. Rosin, 503 tons Oil Cake.

ASHES—Have been lightly dealt in at $7 37½@$7 62½ for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ₽ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market has been steady but without notable activity; 1,200 bags Rio, by the *Harriet Thomas*, and 590 bags do., by the *P. C. Warwick*, changed hands on private terms. We quote: Java, 23c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@21c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@18c.; Rio, 9¼c.@12¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 16c.@18c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14¼c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15c.@18½c., gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—Has been moderately dealt in at easier and drooping prices. Sales, since our last, 2,225 bales, (of which 304 bales are to arrive,) including 1,385 bales to shippers, 715 bales to spinners, and 125 bales to speculators; also, 2,100 bales for forward delivery, including 600 bales basis of Low Middling, December, 25c.@25⅛c.; 300 do., January, 25¼c.; 300 do., February, 25½c.; 100 do., March, 25⅞c.; 250 do., free on board, Charleston, on private terms; 500 do., free on board, New-Orleans, on private terms; 250 do., free on board, New-Orleans, November, 24¼c., ₽ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	24¼c.	24½c.	24¾c.	25c.
Good Ordinary	25¼c.	25¾c.	25¾c.	26c.
Low Middling	25¾c.	26c.	26¼c.	26¼c.
Middling	26¼c.	26⅜c.	26⅜c.	26⅝c.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	12,594
Receipts last week	16,651
Receipts the preceding week	20,251
Receipts since Sept. 1	138,147
Receipts since Jan. 1	500,769
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	898,727
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	888,836
Export clearances since our last	3,593
Exports since Sept. 1	60,864
Exports since Jan. 1	242,266
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	339,479
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	329,597
Stock here	18,800

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less general demand and rather easier in price, closing heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,450 bbls., in lots, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 20@$5 50; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 70@$6 10; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 10@$6 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 90@$6 15 ₽ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 20 @ $5 50
Extra State	5 75 @ 6 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 80 @ 6 15
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 75 @ 6 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 15 @ 8 00
Extra Genesee	6 37 @ 8 00
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 10 @ 9 75

Southern Flour continues dull and declining; sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., in lots, at from $5 10@$6 70 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 75@$10 25 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₽ bbl. California Flour is quite nominal. Rye Flour is in limited demand at $4 70@$6 10 for inferior to very choice, ₽ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Cornmeal rules quiet at $5@$5 50 for Western, $5 15@$5 25 for Jersey, $5 65@$5 75 for Southern, and $5 75 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is slow of sale at $3 20@$4 20 ₽ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite freely dealt in, opening buoyantly as to price, but closing heavily, with a downward tendency. Sales have been reported since our last of 205,300 bushels, including White Canada, in bond, at $1 42; White Western at $1 40@$1 60; Red and Amber Western at $1 18@$1 43, closing at about $1 42@$1 43½ for Prime Amber; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 40; No. 2 Spring at $1 28@$1 35; No. 3 Spring at $1 18@$1 25; Rejected Spring at $1 00@$1 14; White Genesee at $1 50@$1 60; Red and Amber State at $1 40@$1 43½; White Southern at $1 50@$1 60; Red and Amber Southern at $1 42@$1 47 ₽ bushel. Corn has been moderately active, but at lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 57,300 bushels at 60c.@80c. for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; 98c.@$1 03 for poor to very choice Mixed Western, closing at about $1 01 for the best; $1 05@$1 08 for White, and $1 07@$1 08 for Yellow Western, ₽ bushel. Rye is in limited request at $1 04@$1 08 for Western, and $1 10@$1 17 for State, ₽ bushel. Barley has been depressed and quoted cheaper on a freer offering and quite moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported of 12,000 bushels at $1 20@$1 25 for two-rowed State, and $1 40@$1 50 for Canada West ₽ bushel. Barley Malt has been inactive at from $1 25@$1 55 for new and old ₽ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand at rather buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels, in lots, at 64c.@66c., from depot and delivered, for heated and very choice Western and State ₽ bushel. The export clearances have been 1,555 bbls. Flour and 70,023 bushels Wheat for Liverpool.

HAY—Bale Hay is salable and firm at 65c.@75c. for shipping, and 80c.@$1 15 for local use, ₽ 100 lbs. Straw is in moderate demand at 85c.@$1 05 for Short and Long, ₽ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Of the recent movements Messrs. Hull & Co. remark: "The receipts have been more liberal, embracing 55,340 Hides and 155 bales. Sales are to a fair extent, amounting to 66,525 Hides and 50 bales, leaving a moderate stock of 112,800 Hides and 360 bales. *Dry Hides*—With a fair demand from the trade, and increased firmness on the part of importers, the market has been fairly active throughout the week at an advance of ¼c. ₽ lb. over last week's quotations. *Wet Salted Hides*—The demand is moderate at unchanging prices. We note sales of 1,050 B. A. Steers, to arrive, at 11c. *Upper Leather Hides*—There has been little doing this week. Sales are restricted by scarcity of stock. *Calcutta Hides*—We note sales of 50 bales Buffalo, to arrive, on private terms. We note the arrival of the *British Princess* with 75 bales Cows and 50 bales Buffalo. Receipts for the week have been 44,033 Hides and 155 bales from foreign, and 11,307 from domestic ports. Total, 55,340 Hides and 155 bales."

HOPS—Have been salable and steady, including New-York State New at 16c.@22c., Eastern New at 14c.@20c., Ohio at 14c.@17c., Michigan, 14c.@18c. common to fair; Wisconsin, 18c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c. ₽ lb. Receipts to-day, 1,145 bales; exports, 1,812 bales, all to Liverpool.

LEATHER—Sole has been quiet, yet unchanged in price. The receipts were 5,584 sides.

MOLASSES—Has been quoted about steady in price, but no important movement has been reported. We quote Porto Rico at 50c.@73c.; Cuba at 35c.@65c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@85c. ₽ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed, ₽ gallon	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba, Clayed, ₽ gallon	37c.@42c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ₽ gallon	—@—	40c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ₽ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₽ gallon	—@—	50c.@73c.
English Islands, ₽ gallon	—@—	50c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ₽ gallon	—@—	80c.@85c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in good demand and quoted firmer at 19⅛c.@19½c., chiefly at 19¼c., in bulk, with sales of 2,750 bbls., for early delivery, 32c.@34½c. in shipping order here, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls., and 26c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₽ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here; at Philadelphia 979 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been less active, opening at easier prices, but closing with rather more steadiness. Sales have been reported here of 4,500 bbls. Standard White, for November, at 34¼c.@35c., closing at about 34¼c.@35c.; 5,500 bbls. do., for December, at 34c.@34¼c., and 2,000 bbls. do., for January at 34c. ₽ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 3,500 bbls. Standard White, for November, at 33¼c.@34c., and 3,300 bbls. Standard White, for December, at 34¼c.@35c. ₽ gallon. The receipts of Refined here have been 1,300 bbls.; in Philadelphia, 2,210 bbls. There were no export clearances hence reported. Standard White in cases is in moderate demand at 40c.@41c., and Prime White at 40½c.@41c. ₽ gallon. Naphtha continues quiet at 11c. in bbls. and 16½c.@17c. in cases, ₽ gallon. The receipts were 225 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been pressed for sale at much lower prices, on a very moderate trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $29@$30, closing at about $29 25 for Western Mess, $32 50 for City Mess, $26 50@$29 for Western and City Prime Mess, and $22 50@$26 50 for Prime to Extra Prime, ₽ bbl. Also 250 bbls. New Mess, selling January, on private terms. Dressed Hogs have been very quiet at 13c.@13½c. for City, ₽ lb. Cutmeats are less salable and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 130 pkgs. at 14¼c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, 18c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 18c.@22c. for Bagged Hams, ₽ lb. Bacon is dull and drooping. Sales 110 boxes ice-cured at 18¼c.@17c. ₽ lb. Lard has been quiet and depressed. Sales have been reported of 300 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 16¾c.@18¼c. for Poor No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17¾c.@17⅞c. for City, and 17⅞c. for Prime Steam ₽ lb. Also, 750 tierces Prime Steam, seller January and February, on private terms. Beef continues in limited request at former rates. Sales 125 bbls., in lots, at $9@$13 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$17 50 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$6 50 for inferior grades barreled Mess Beef. Tierce Beef has been quiet to-day, including New Prime Mess at $26@$28, and India Mess at $30@$32 ₽ tierce. Beef Hams have been in demand at from $19@$26 for Old, and $32 for New, ₽ bbl.; sales 100 bbls., in lots. Butter is rather slow of sale at previous rates. The main inquiry has been for the finer grades. We quote State, common to prime, 28c.@48c.; Fancy, 49c.@50c., and Western, inferior to prime, 20c.@35c. ₽ lb. The receipts to-day were 2,502 pkgs. Cheese is in moderate request at from 10c.@18c., as the extremes, for Common to Choice Factory. The receipts of the day were 5,060 boxes.

SKINS—There has been more activity in Deer, the sales of which embrace 30,800 lbs. Central American, 15,000 lbs. Para, 11,000 lbs. Honduras and 8,000 lbs. Porto Cabello, on private terms. Receipts, 46 bales Para, 44 bales Truxillo, and 22 bales Aspinwall. We quote: Honduras, 40c.@42c.; San Juan, 39c.@41c.; Bolivar, 31; Sisal, 40c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 42c.@44c.; Chagres, 40c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@38c.; Para, 45c.@47c., gold, ₽ lb.; Southern and Texas, 32c.@40c., currency, ₽ lb. Goat have been lightly dealt in, sales having been confined to 30 bales Mexican and 21 bales Parnahiba on private terms. Prices steady. Receipts, 64 bales Curacoa, 29 bales from Calcutta, 24 bales from Aspinwall, 15 bales from Buenos Ayres, and 45 bales from New-Orleans. We quote: Tampico, 57½c.; Matamoras, 55c.@58c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c., gold, ₽ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@42½c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 50c.@52c.; Cape, 48c.@50c., currency, ₽ lb.; Madras, 70c.@72½c.; Patna, 67½c.@70c., currency, each.

SUGARS—Have been offered with increasing freedom at drooping prices, yet trade has been on a moderate scale, sales having been reported 1,065 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 11⅛c.@12¼c., chiefly on the basis of 11⅛c.@11½c. for fair to good refining; and 210 boxes Havana at 12c.@13½c. ₽ lb. Refined Sugars have been in limited demand, at from 13½c.@15½c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 135,000 lbs. of Tallow at 11⅝c.@11¾c., mainly at 11⅝c.@11¾c.; also 15,000 lbs. Stearine at 17⅛c.@19½c., and 20,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@18½c. ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Has again receded to $1 10@$1 11, closing at $1 10@$1 10½, with sales reported of 300 bbls., closing at $1 10@$1 10½ ₽ gallon, against receipts of 421 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A moderate movement has been reported, chiefly in Breadstuffs, the market closing with rather more steadiness. For Liverpool, there were taken 3,800 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. ₽ bbl.; 62,000 bushels Wheat at 7¼d.@8d., by sail, and 8¼d.@9¼d., by steam, ₽ bushel; 150 hhds. Tallow at 27s. 6d., and 45 tons Hard Wood at 25s. ₽ ton. For Glasgow, by steamer, 1,600 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ₽ bbl., and 15,000 bushels Wheat at 9¼d. ₽ bushel. For Havre, by steamer, 800 pkgs. Coffee and Cocoa at ¾c., gold, ₽ lb., and 30 tons Antimony at 40s. ₽ ton. For Genoa, an American brig, of 238 tons capacity, with Cotton, at 1c., gold, ₽ lb. For Port of Spain, Trinidad, a schooner, at $700, gold.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

At One Hundredth-street Market this morning there was a somewhat better class of horned cattle than we have been able to report for several days past, yet the animals on an average were not more than second rate, the good grades being in the minority. Sales were slow and trade dull, buyers looking for better class animals than the pens offered. Prices quoted were as follows: No prime Bullocks on sale; first quality, 16c. ₽ lb.; second, 13½c.@14¼c.; third quality, 12c. ₽ lb.; highest prices quoted, 16c. ₽ lb.; lowest prices quoted, 11c. ₽ lb.; this day's average, 13¾c. ₽ lb.

SALES TO-DAY.

W. Siegel sold 186 Illinois Common Cattle at 12c. ₽ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; also 108 Illinois, fair lot, at 13¼c. ₽ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; also 63 Kentuckys at 14¼c. ₽ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. M. Dalton sold 65 Illinois Steers, medium, 12c. ₽ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Bright & Fagan sold for J. W. Taylor 13 State Cattle, mixed fair lot, from 13c.@15c. ₽ lb., weight from 5½@8½ cwt. J. C. Eastman sold for Bedford & Kennedy 65 Kentuckys, good cattle, from 14c.@16c. ₽ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. C. S. Glover sold 57 Illinois medium Cattle, from 13c.@15c. ₽ lb., weight 7 cwt. E. Lockman sold 25 Ohios, from 14c.@15c. ₽ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Ulley & Goff sold 104 Kentuckys, from fair to coarse, at 14c.@15c. ₽ lb., weight 7½ cwt. S. Schuster sold for self 137 Illinois, fair lot, at 13c.@14c. ₽ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; also 93 Illinois, common lot, for 12c. ₽ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Merit & Burchell sold 20 Illinois at 13c.@13¼c. ₽ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also 69 Ohios and Kentuckys mixed, from fair to good, at 14c.@16c. ₽ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. J. W. Williams sold 81 Illinois, common lot, at 12c.@14c. ₽ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; also 91 Ohios, good, at 13c.@16c. ₽ lb., weight 8 cwt. F. F. Carey sold 44 State and Illinois, fair grades, yet light beasts, at 13c.@15c. ₽ lb., weight 6½ cwt. J. Elliott sold 13 Milch Cows at $75@$80 ₽ head. Calves were dull, prices ranging from 10c.@12½c. ₽ lb.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Hume & Elliott sold 38 Sheep, weight 4,150 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₽ lb.; 12 Sheep at $55 the lot; 79 Sheep, weight 9,050 lbs., at 6⅛c.; 52 Sheep, weight 5,239 lbs., at 6¼c. ₽ lb.; 55 Lambs, Canadas, very nice, weight 3,960 lbs., at 7½c. ₽ lb.; 50 Lambs, weight 3,420 lbs., at 7¼c. ₽ lb.; 55 Lambs, weight 3,880 lbs., at 7¼c. ₽ lb.; 75 Lambs, weight 6,060 lbs., at 4⅝c. ₽ lb. Reid & McGraw sold 188 Sheep, weight 18,825 lbs., at 4⅝c. ₽ lb.; 302 Sheep at $2 62½ ₽ head; 87 Sheep at $3 62½ ₽ head. J. Kirby sold 108 Sheep, weight 4,370 lbs., at 6¼c. ₽ lb.; 40 Sheep, weight 3,670 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₽ lb.; 20 Sheep, weight 1,700 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₽ lb.; 15 Lambs, weight 860 lbs., at 7c. ₽ lb.; 135 Sheep, weight 14,450 lbs., at 5¼c. ₽ lb.; 40 Sheep, weight 5,000 lbs., at 7c. ₽ lb.; 63 Sheep, weight 5,500 lbs., at 7c. ₽ lb.; 51 Sheep, weight 9,640 lbs., at 5¼c. ₽ lb.; 1 load State Sheep at $3 ₽ head. This market was dull, though a nice lot of Canada stock came to hand at 12 o'clock per Albany boat.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Kase & Houver sold 456 Canada Sheep and Lambs, average weight of Lambs 80 lbs. ₽ head, from 7⅛c.@7⅜c. ₽ lb.; average weight of Sheep 100 lbs. ₽ head, average price, 5⅜c. ₽ lb.; 224 State Sheep and Lambs, common lot, at $3 25 ₽ head. Asbury & Leech sold 88 Sheep, weight 5,830 lbs., at 5¼c. ₽ lb.; 77 Sheep, weight 6,400 lbs., at 4⅛c. ₽ lb.; Sheep very dull; sales effected slowly at an average rate of from 3⅛c.@5¼c. ₽ lb.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

Asbury & Leech sold one car load of Michigan Hogs, 140 head, weight 28,700 lbs., at 9⅛c. ₽ lb.; no fresh arrivals up to noon; large arrivals expected to-day; market dull, with a downward tendency, prices ranging from 9⅛c.@10⅛c. ₽ lb.

INSURANCE.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$2,000,000 00
Assets, 1st July, 1869	4,243,394 [illegible]
Liabilities	73,460 [illegible]

The Branch Office of this Company has been removed to NO. 586 SIXTH-AV., JOHN A. McKEAN, Manager, where insurance may be effected on the same terms as at the parent office, the rebate allowed being in all cases deducted on the face of the policy. Policies issued payable in gold when desired.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILMARTH, Vice-President.
D. A. HEALD, Second Vice-President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
GEORGE M. LYON, Assistant Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, Second Assistant Secretary.

MEDICAL.

THE PATENT ANTI-RHEUMATIC WADDING, After the plan of Abas Keri Nedshed, the celebrated Arabian physician, has the miraculous power of curing the most obstinate sickness in a most surprisingly short time. It takes away rheumatism and all sickness arising from a cold, through absorption and suppuration, and restores completely to health. Sold by druggists everywhere. Wholesale depot, B. N. REISER, No. 632 Broadway.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

$20,000 IN GOLD CANNOT PURCHASE the recipes of Dr. HUNTER'S Remedies, with which he cures old chronic cases of private diseases, such as mercurial or syphilitic rheumatism, ulcers in the throat, nose, or any other part of the human system; secondary, tertiary or hereditary syphilis, gleet, strictures, fistula, impotence. Although he can cure venereal disease, however virulent, he will agree to "make no charge if unsuccessful," but must be insured his fee when he effects the cure. Physicians instructed and supplied as usual. Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Bond-st., late of and nearly forty years at No. 3 Division-st.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

HEMORRHOIDS, FISSURE AND FISTULA.—How are they produced? Can they be cured without operation? See SCALPEL, edited by Edward H. Dixon, M. D.; a letter to inquirers. Inclose a stamp to Box No. 3,121 Post Office. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 37 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7; Sundays, evening, 5 to 7.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CALISTOGA COGNAC.

This pure BRANDY is now offered to the trade and consumers in quantities to suit the demand. It is highly recommended for its strict purity and delicacy of flavor, being manufactured from the product of selected grapes, and thoroughly refined. The trade and the public are invited to inspect it.

S. BRANNAN & CO., Sole Agents, No. 66 Broad-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, NO. 150 EAST 28th-st., New-York. Cord and kindling wood constantly on hand. Oak, hickory and pine wood in large or small quantities. All orders by post delivered with dispatch, free of cartage. WM. L. WILLIAMS.

WANTED.—TWENTY BALES OF CANTON plait wanted in bond. State price, &c., to Mr. GEORGE, care of Robert McMeney, 411 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BAY MARE, SOUND AND GENTLE, warranted in every respect; time, three minutes; six years old, with top Queens buggy, harness, blankets, all complete or separately; price for all, $300. No. 170 Crosby-st.

FOR SALE—A CLOSE CARRIAGE, IN GOOD order, made by Lawrence & Co. Can be seen at private stable, No. 18 East 33d-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, NOV. 2, BETWEEN 28th and 34th sts., a lady's GOLD WATCH with initials J. A. D. on the back. The above reward will be paid if left at No. 27 West 28th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 331 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 331 Bowery.

MACHINERY.

EMPIRE WOOD-SPLITTING MACHINE, for splitting oak, hickory and pine.—[illegible] by W. L. WILLIAMS, Patentee and Builder, No. 150 East 28th-st., near 2d-av.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near Court.
IL TROVATORE (Italian opera.) Characters by Mme. Caroline Briol, Mme. Colini, Signors Lefranc, Raynor, &c.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MARY WARNER. Leading characters by Miss Bateman, Mr. George Jordan and Mr. Hamilton.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
AN UNEQUAL MATCH. Characters by Messrs. Stoddart, Ringgold, Miss Madeline Henriques, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
LITTLE NELL. Leading characters by Miss Lotta.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
CHARLES O'MALLEY. Leading characters by Mr. Edward Falconer, Miss Lisa Weber.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Leading characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Studley and Miss Eliza Newton.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
SHE WOULD AND SHE WOULD NOT. Leading characters by Mrs. Scott-Siddons and Mr. George Clarke.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon—NICHOLAS NICKLEBY. Evening—FLICK FLOCK. Large collection of curiosities.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE CADGER, and BUSY BOB, (Pantomime.)

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A Council of French Ministers met at Compiègne yesterday.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* of yesterday says the Dalmatian insurrection attracts a good deal of attention from the British Government at present. The same paper says that Count BISMARCK's influence in German politics has diminished considerably.

The London *Times* of yesterday says that only by ceasing to be an Italian sovereign can the Pope aspire to be a Universal Pontiff.

The members of the newly-constituted Spanish Ministry were presented to the Cortes yesterday. General PRIM on that occasion said the origin of the Ministerial crisis was the royal candidature, and that the attitude of the Unionists hindered a solution. The Government, he said, would remain faithful to the principles of the revolution. TOPETE would resign the Ministry of Marine, but, it would seem, is restrained by PRIM's threat to leave the Cabinet in such contingency. The opposition to the Duke of GENOA is strong enough to make his election doubtful.

It is reported from Pesth that a new reform party, with a policy opposed to that of the present Hungarian Ministry, is to be formed by M. DEAK.

Queen VICTORIA has returned to Windsor Castle.

GENERAL.

The returns from this State still leave the result of the election on Tuesday an open question, with regard to the Legislature. The State ticket of the Democracy has been elected, but the returns do not indicate with any degree of definiveness by what majorities. In Massachusetts, 266 towns gives CLAFLIN a majority of 21,000 over ADAMS, and about 9,900 over both the opposing candidates. The House of Representatives, as far as known, is composed of 141 Republicans, forty-nine Democrats and nineteen Labor Reformers; and the Senate of thirty Republicans, nine Democrats and one Labor Reformer. Of these seventy-five are in favor of prohibition and 128 will support a License law.

Admiral POOR and the American Consul at Havana have interchanged the usual courtesies with Captain-General DE RODAS.

The Committee appointed by the Commercial Convention to thank the President for his kind expression regarding the objects of the Convention, yesterday held an interview with the President to carry out their commission.

Judge JOHNSON, of the State Supreme Court, yesterday gave a decision in the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad case, requiring the receivers to pay the expenses of running the road, the interest due on bonds, and authorizing the payment to the receiver of all moneys due the Company.

The African Colonization Society's ship *Golconda* will sail from Baltimore to-morrow, touching at Savannah, where she will take 400 negroes on board for Africa.

The town of Cisco, Cal., was destroyed by fire on the 1st inst.

A schooner laden with lumber, silver ore, &c., made a trip from Stockton to Corinne, on Salt Lake, a day or two ago, and the fact is regarded as the inauguration of navigation on the lake.

The local Parliament of Ontario, Canada, opened yesterday at Toronto. Lieutenant-Governor HOWLAND in his address suggests increased efforts to promote immigration, and an outlay of public money to reclaim waste marsh lands by drainage.

In West Virginia the Republicans have decided majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

P. C. CAMBRIDGE, a Boston merchant, committed suicide yesterday at No. 25 Centre-street, by shooting himself through the head.

Captain-General DE RODAS is preparing for a tour of inspection of the principal military stations in Cuba.

An important decision has just been put forth by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue regarding the manufacturers' tax on newspaper and other publishers, affirming that in the meaning of the law they are manufacturers.

LOCAL.

The carvers of this City and vicinity held a mass meeting last evening at the Casino, in Houston-street, for the purpose of reorganizing. Speeches were made by Dr. DONAI, H. DRURY, CONRAD KUHN and others.

The centenary of Universalism was celebrated last evening in this City, at Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Fortieth-street. Speeches were delivered by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Mr. P. T. BARNUM, Rev. E. C. BOWLES, D. D., Dr. CHAPIN and others. A large amount of money was collected for Church purposes. Mr. BARNUM contributed $7,000, and Mr. S. HERRING $5,000.

MARY ANN DICKEY, who was shot by her husband, JOHN DICKEY, early Tuesday morning, in Old Closter, N. J., died yesterday from the effects of the wound thus received. A verdict was rendered against DICKEY yesterday for causing her death and that of COLIN COLQUHUN.

It has been currently reported about town that Commodore VANDERBILT has donated the block of property bounded by Fourth and Lexington avenues and Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets to the College of the City of New-York for a new building. On being asked, however, what the facts were in the case, the Commodore laconically disposed of this matter by saying that he knows nothing at all about it.

The annual meeting of the Governors and Supervisors of the Woman's Hospital of the State of New-York was held yesterday. Addresses were made by Dr. J. MARION SIMS, Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL and Rev. W. H. MILBURN. The hospital has lately received a donation of $35,000.

ALBERT S. ROSENBAUM, of No. 163 Water-street, recently charged with smuggling 2,300 cigars, was discharged by United States Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday at the request of the District-Attorney.

The women are preparing a monster petition to be launched at Congress during the coming session, for a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting distinctions in the elective franchise founded on difference of sex. This petition is left for signatures at No. 187 Second-avenue, No. 387 Broadway, and No. 49 East Twenty-third-street.

The New-York State Election.

The Senate was the prize the Democracy played for on Tuesday, and,—though the result is still doubtful,—they seem to have won it. Should the official returns show a tie in that body, of sixteen Republicans to sixteen Democrats, as is not improbable, the casting vote of the Democratic Lieutenant-Governor, the President of the Senate, will settle the matter so far as concerns the nominations of Governor HOFFMAN.

On the Senate the Democracy concentrated their strength and laid out their money. The six most doubtful districts were, perhaps, the Eleventh, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second. The two latter, though now represented by Democrats, are properly Republican, and it was confidently expected they would be redeemed; on the other hand, it was as pretty generally believed that the Eleventh, which is always close, and which has been carried by hard Republican work and the personal popularity of their candidate, at the last two elections, would this year revert to the Democracy. YOUNGLOVE's and LA BAU's districts, the Fifteenth and Sixteenth, seem to have been the main fields of Democratic strategy in this all-important struggle.

We say "all-important," because it was long ago calculated that with a Democratic Senate the obstacles to Governor HOFFMAN's nominations to office would be removed, and that the delayed appointments could be made. Chief among the important places to be awarded are the fat berths of certain officers in this City—such as the Health Officer, Port Wardens, Harbor Masters, Captain of the Port, and so forth. These and similar tempting spoils were all depending on the chances of a Democratic triumph in the Senate; these were the stakes the managers were playing for.

For the Assembly the Republicans have made a gallant fight, and, though with some severe losses, appear to have gained a substantial working majority in that branch. What would happen with a Democratic Governor, State officers, Senate and Assembly combined, New-York leagued and linked with Albany in corruption, and Tammany presiding serenely over all, may be easily imagined. But with such men as LITTLEJOHN, ALVORD, SELKREG, HUSTED and WHITE, in the next Assembly, we may be sure of worthy legislation. The scanty Republican majority of this year in the Assembly, with the general character of the men who have just been elected, will probably be tenfold more trustworthy than the twenty-two majority of last year. The weak or corrupt Republicans of that period, with perhaps two exceptions, seem to have been weeded out and dropped; and we shall be disappointed if next Winter does not show a different front presented to St. Tammany.

For the State ticket the Republicans made an exceedingly creditable struggle. The two leading men on the ticket, GREELEY and SIGEL, developed a remarkable non-partisan and general strength, as we forewarned our readers they would do. The former led his entire ticket, including SIGEL, most handsomely, in the City of New-York, but fell off somewhat in the country. SIGEL led his ticket uniformly throughout the State, and came off with, perhaps, the largest share of the honors. If we mistake not, there is a lesson here to Republicans for the future; and it is clear where the German-American vote naturally belongs.

Finally, while the balloting was light everywhere, and the apathy of the "off-year" was manifest in all but local struggles, for once the City Republicans of New-York and Brooklyn can turn the tables, as to good work done and majorities reduced, on their country friends. If the country Republicans had imitated the good example here set them—namely, of reducing the Democratic City majority by 20,000—SIGEL, GREELEY, the State ticket, the Senate, the House and the Constitutional Amendment would have been carried. But local quarrels were as effective as apathy in preventing this desirable result. As, however, it is always easy to say "*if*," after election, we need not go into this subject—merely remarking, by way of moral, that City Republicans see what can be done, despite Tammany Rings and Judges, and Brooklyn Supervisors.

As for the Constitutional Amendments and the Judiciary Article, they seem to have gone to wreck; and, considering the little care taken of them by some of their pretended friends, it is no wonder. As to the general vote through the State, the Democrats, comparing it with the majorities of HOFFMAN last year, have very little in that branch of the election to crow over.

The Elections in Other States.

Unlike the great October elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa, the November elections, both East and West, last Tuesday, were *comparatively* destitute of national political significance. Party tickets were, indeed, everywhere put in nomination, and party lines were drawn; but these last were so crossed and recrossed, so turned, twisted and effaced, by local movements and issues, that it would be folly to pretend to read any new national lesson from them. It has been, in a word, the "off-year" in politics; of this fact the people in all the States that voted on Tuesday seem to have been mindful, and to have governed themselves accordingly. The vote was light in all quarters.

Massachusetts elected, of course, a Republican Governor and State ticket, and a strongly Republican Senate and House. The liquor and labor questions, however, reduced the usual majorities. The House is said to stand 75 for prohibition to 128 for license. CHAMBERLAIN, the workingmen's, or labor candidate, developed the somewhat unexpected strength of 12,000, which, on so small a poll, shows that there is some fire in the labor movement, if properly fanned and cared for.

Minnesota follows next in order in the Republican column, electing the Governor and the whole State ticket by good majorities. Here, also, there was a "Temperance ticket," chiefly Republican in composition, and somewhat sapping Republican strength. It was headed by Rev. DANIEL COBB, for Governor, and does not seem to have polled a heavy vote.

Wisconsin reëlected Governor FAIRCHILD, a full Republican State ticket, and a Republican Legislature, by a very handsome vote. Returns indicate an increased Republican majority over the Gubernatorial election in 1867, when it was something less than 5,000.

Illinois does well in carrying the Constitutional Convention by a large majority for the Republicans, who seem to have elected nearly two-thirds of their men. The Citizens' ticket made a clean sweep, however, in the municipal election in Chicago.

New-Jersey voted very quietly for its Legislature, and secures, as was anticipated, a Democratic majority in both branches. The voting here was pretty much as last year, without a great deal of gain for anybody to boast of, and a comparatively light vote everywhere.

Maryland has gone for the Democracy, high and dry. According to appearances, the Democrats carried not only their entire State ticket, but every ward in Baltimore, every precinct in every ward, every city, every county, every Senator and every member of the House. The vote was very light indeed—but, like Mercutio's wound, it was enough.

Alabama brings up the Democratic rear by a majority for that party, in Mobile, of about 1,000.

Such is substantially the story of Tuesday's elections, outside the State of New-York. It will be seen from the statistics in the news columns that the voting was everywhere comparatively quiet and lacking in animation. The reaction from the excitement of Presidential year was manifested in a general apathy, as well as in a disposition to give local issues a chance for a fairer trial than they usually get. No distinctively Republican State was lost to the Republicans; no distinctively Democratic State was lost to the Democracy. The decrease or increase of majorities in all cases were due to the side issues already alluded to.

With these results substantially closes the election record for 1869. New-Hampshire has yet to vote on a Constabulary law, and Mississippi and Texas are to decide, on the 30th of November, whether they will continue to be left "out in the cold;" but, as we have said, the regular political calendar is already closed.

Falsifying Figures.

When the *World's* reporter put into the mouth of Mr. S. S. COX the extraordinary assertion that the national debt is now larger than at the close of the war, that gentleman indignantly repudiated the statement, and characterized as "a sham" the reporting which rendered its publication possible. But the *World* editorially promulgates what is equally untrue and absurd. *Apropos* of Mr. BOUTWELL's recent exhibit, it insists that, on the Secretary's own showing, the total reduction of the debt effected since the 1st March is but $1,866,366, instead of more than sixty-four millions, as has been claimed in behalf of the Administration.

Either the *World* has been imposed upon by the marvelous arithmetician whom it brings into use at election times, or it is intent upon playing the partisan at the expense of truth. Here is the statement it puts forth:

	March 1.	Nov. 1.
Debt bearing coin interest	$2,107,824,050	$2,107,936,850
Debt bearing currency interest	71,140,000	61,640,000
Matured debt	6,422,493	4,380,986
Debt bearing no interest	421,578,180	421,880,221
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroads	62,237,000	62,168,320
Total debt	$2,660,801,686	$2,658,095,237
Absolute decrease in eight months		$1,866,366

According to the *World*, then, there has actually been an increase of the debt bearing coin interest, and an increase also of the amount issued to the Pacific Railroads; while the reduction is limited to the currency-interest debt and the matured debt. This is the story which a leading Democratic organ attempts to foist upon its readers.

Now what is the fact? One of Mr. BOUTWELL's earliest official acts was the application of surplus means to the formation of a sinking fund, in compliance with the law of 1862. The wisdom of that law it were idle here to discuss; it is in operation, and the Secretary has deemed himself bound to obey its provisions. In pursuance of this law, he has purchased and set aside as a sinking fund gold-interest bonds exceeding in amount sixty-four millions. These bonds have not been destroyed, and therefore appear in the Treasury statement as a part of the debt. But they belong to the Government, which has redeemed them; they can not under any circumstances be reissued; and the amount they cover represents a real reduction of the debt. Congress may, if it choose, order them to be destroyed; but whether it does this or permits the sinking fund to continue, the result will be practically the same. The bonds have been redeemed; and a reduction of the public debt effected to the extent of $64,197,984, as the following comparison proves:

FUNDED GOLD-BEARING DEBT UNITED STATES.

	March 1, 1869.	Nov. 1, 1869.
United States 5-20s	$1,602,567,350	$1,602,569,900
Less in Sinking Fund	....	64,280,584
Outstanding 5-20s	$1,602,567,350	$1,538,289,316
Other Gold Bonds	502,296,800	502,296,900
Total Gold Stocks	$2,107,864,150	$2,043,664,216
Reduction by new Administration		$64,197,984

The reduction in October was not less than $7,850,000, and if the rate be maintained the first twelve months of the Grant administration will show a diminution of debt not far short of a hundred millions.

The *World* may not like these facts, because they reflect credit on a Republican administration; but it will gain nothing by the perversion of figures, however ingenious or by falsehood, however plausible.

Under the River.

There are few in the City of Churches that have any vital faith in the $7,500,000 bridge. To forecast its benefits, or even its erection, is to talk buncombe. Nothing of it yet exists, say Brooklynites, except on paper. Years must elapse before it is completed. Meanwhile other means of communication than the ferries can provide, become more and more necessary. Many citizens are indifferent to the matter because they do not perceive the essential need. There is a want of accommodation for passengers and vehicles upon the ferry boats; but it is not for pedestrians nor for horses and carts, that other means of transit are most required. The greater proportion of suburban residents come from a distance to the ferries in cars; what they need is that the cars in which they come to the river, should carry them, over or under it, into New-York.

The problem of railway tunnels under rivers has only been solved satisfactorily within a brief period. It had been long evident that a tunnel under navigable water, occasioning no interruption to the movements of shipping, was more suitable than a bridge. But the famous engineering exploit of the BRUNELS sunk half a million pounds sterling and the labors of eighteen years in a useless hole under the Thames; and by its failure to answer any useful purpose, cast discouragement upon future enterprises of this character. The knowledge was not then acquired, that subaqueous tunnels, cheaply built, are likely to be financially successful when used by railroads. The original Thames tunnel is thus employed at the present time. And now, a new and far less costly method of construction has been devised. Another tunnel is nearly completed under the Thames, from Tower Hill to the street of the "Three Tailors"—Tooley-street. Its length is to be 1,320 feet. It is an iron tube of seven feet diameter, sunk so deep beneath the Thames that twenty-two feet of clay intervene between the tube and the bottom of the river. It is to serve for the conveyance of an iron car, moved by a rope, on a tramway, from end to end; the passengers being let down to it or hoisted up from it by lifting apparatus in shafts. The transit, including ascent and descent, is to occupy only three minutes. Fare to be one penny per passenger. The work of construction goes forward nine feet in every twenty-four hours. Capital involved, only £16,000. To the prospect of its success may be attributed the attention given to what would otherwise be deemed chimerical—projects for tunneling the English Channel.

An undertaking of the sort is perfectly feasible between New-York and Brooklyn. It could be constructed within a twelvemonth. The expense would be so light as to make it a profitable investment. Instead of a tunnel car, and apparatus for lifting and lowering, the approaches from either side should be underground and gradual. The privilege for such construction should not be costly, as there would be no interference with property except as to cellars and subterranean structures. The only ground to be purchased would be at the termini. The horses of each car would be taken off on arrival at the entrances, so that it could be propelled through the tunnel by an endless rope driven by stationary engines. When such a tunnel is constructed, it should be possible for a resident of Long Island, comfortably seated in the car which carries him from his distant home, to read the NEW-YORK TIMES, without interruption, until he is landed in the heart of this Metropolis. The enterprise will, moreover, be a step toward our great necessity—a system of underground railways.

Education and Politics.

Have the advocates for restricting the negro vote by a property qualification ever contemplated the necessity of imposing an educational test upon the white citizens of this Union? If their only desire, in the one case, is to see the suffrage intelligently exercised, the same line of argument should long ago have prompted them, in the other, to make ignorance a permanent disability in a voter. We point, with just pride, to the munificent provision we have made to place the advantages of popular education within the reach of all. We can adduce statistics, unexampled in the civilized world, to show that to fourteen States and Territories of the Union, Congress has given 53,000,000 acres of public lands for the support of schools, that at least $50,000,000 have been given for the same object by private persons, and that, in several States, more than fifty per cent. of the State taxes are imposed for the maintenance of common schools. And yet we have presented to us the undeniable fact that at the last census there were 1,218,311 free white inhabitants of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, who could not read nor write, of which number 871,418 were American-born citizens. In view of the immense increase of immigration during the last nine years, adding a large percentage of uneducated population, and taking into account [illegible] probably be found that the next census will [illegible] ment of ignorance in our midst.

New-York will be found to furnish a very large quota to the ranks of uneducated adults. The returns of the juvenile population are unsatisfactory enough to occasion grave misgivings. The latest estimate of the number of children in the City, between the ages of five and fifteen, gives a total of 163,493. In the schools under the care of the Board of Education there is an average attendance of 96,294. In parochial, industrial and private schools and colleges there may fairly be estimated to be 25,000 more. These figures show a total of 121,294 regularly in attendance on some means of instruction, and leave 42,199 of suitable school age still unaccounted for. Of the latter number it is estimated that one-fourth are occasionally at school, one-fourth are kept at home by sickness and poverty, one-fourth are at work; and the remainder makes the addition of 10,500 juveniles to the ranks of vagrants, beggars, pilferers and rowdies.

Here is a formidable obstacle in the very path of our advancing civilization—a rapidly-growing evil, which, if left unchecked, renders social or political reform alike more difficult. If the basis on which the complex fabric of our society rests is shown to be unsound, who shall answer for the safety of the superstructure? When the selection of legislators or the settlement of grave political questions are proposed to men absolutely uninstructed, their course can be reasonably anticipated. Deprived of the means of accurate information, and destitute of the capacity for due reflection, their votes will always be at the bidding or the purchase of the most unscrupulous party organization. Mere education is certainly not of itself sufficient to regenerate any class of society, but without it the communication of moral or political truth is next to impossible. The crusade of knowledge against ignorance advances side by side with the elevation of humanity, and is a work which no section of the community can afford to treat with indifference. The surest way to defeat the machinations of unprincipled political schemers is to deprive them of the tools wherewith they work. As men reach a certain level of intelligence and self-respect we shall hear less of gigantic electoral frauds, and we shall witness the first step toward breaking up the rule of corrupt political "Rings." The hollow sophistries of the demagogue will fall harmless when addressed to an audience who have the amount of information requisite to discern their transparent falsity, and the amount of reflection necessary to follow out the resistless logic of facts.

We have here a touchstone of political sincerity, more satisfactory than empty professions or the vague enunciation of principles. The question of national education is at present engaging the attention of thoughtful men all over the world. Though we have made enormous sacrifices to place our own country in the van of nations in this respect, the results show that still more remains to be done. Let the party which has most to gain by the diffusion of intelligence show its consciousness of the fact by endeavoring to give increased efficiency to our educational agencies, and so to stem the advancing tide of ignorance which bears with it the political and moral evils which most fatally affect the well-being of any society. Indifference or apathy on such a question means more than inaction—it means a positive alliance with the forces of social degradation and social anarchy.

English Law as Applicable to Corporate Insolvency.

The petition for winding up the European Life Insurance Company of London, and which has been dismissed, illustrates the defects of the English system of legal supervision on behalf of the policy holders. Some shareholders asked that the Company be wound up, as not being able to pay its debts. It was not claimed that it had not paid every demand as it had arisen, but that payment had been made out of assets not legally applicable to that purpose. That is to say, the sums, or a great part of them, which ought to have been set aside to meet future obligations, had been used for the current expenditures.

The Vice-Chancellor allowed that the acts of the Directors were unjustifiable. The European had assumed liabilities which eminent actuaries declared it unable to meet. But the Court decided that the allegation had failed. It could only deal with present and realized facts. There was a million of assets, including uncalled capital; the income from premiums was about £330,000, and late claims amounted to £220,000. Here, then, was no case of bankruptcy. The statement by the shareholders that about a million ought to have been invested at four per cent. during the nine years of the Company's business, did not and could not enter into the argument. The question was one of law and equity, as they stand now, and not of actuarial calculations as to the future, with which he had nothing to do. There was a sort of grim humor in his assurance to the petitioners that if their request were complied with, any shareholder might appeal to Chancery "to put a stop to all existing contracts, because he had made out that the Company could not pay some future and remote liability." And so the unfortunate policy holders, on the one hand are to lose much of the amount insured, and on the other, the shareholders remain liable to be called upon to pay up the full amount of their shares.

The aspect of this case is in striking contrast with that which it would have assumed in this country. While in England the law confines itself to realized facts, and takes no cognizance of the future, here the future becomes an important element for consideration. The State Insurance Department report annually upon the general condition of companies. If the attention of the Superintendent be called to particular injurious facts, or supposed facts, he will cause an investigation into them. If an unusually close [illegible] inquiry be found desirable, it will [illegible] and it will cover not only present [illegible], in which the Company appears [illegible], but future liabilities in respect [illegible] contrary may appear. There is in this a degree of safety which is very highly to be appreciated. The existence of this check upon extravagant management does not exist in England, strange as that may appear. That we have it among ourselves ought to reassure those nervous policy holders who listen to denunciations not only of particular companies, but of life insurance in general, as anything but a provident institution.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER denies that he was responsible for the secret assassination of the "Judiciary article," but he admits that to that article he was opposed. Republicans in the country are satisfied with their Judges, he says, and do not wish to change the conditions under which they are elected. We have, perhaps, not much right to expect the rural voters to assist New-York City in any measure designed to purify the Bench. Only an active public sentiment on the question can do us any real good, and at present we have failed to evoke any such sentiment. We venture to think that the failure is not owing to the weakness of our arguments, or to the scantiness of the information we have afforded. The reform is only postponed; time fights with us on an issue of this kind.

A great political campaign was once won in England by a short motto. It was a time of trouble, and Sir ROBERT PEEL—the great, not the little Sir ROBERT—imparted to his followers the secret of success when he commended them to inscribe on their banners the words, "Register! Register! Register!" In every district the Registry was carefully looked after. Since that time the two historical parties of England have concentrated their greatest efforts on the days of registration—not on the days of polling. A Registry law is only powerful in the hands of the party which makes the best use of it. Perhaps there is a moral in Sir ROBERT PEEL's experience not entirely undeserving the attention of Republican leaders in this and other States.

Tenor singers are always privileged beings. In New-York the special privilege of some who could be named extends to this—they have been listened to long after they had no voices left. It being very difficult to catch a tenor, the New-York public has sometimes patiently submitted to do with tolerable imitations. Mr. SIMS REEVES, a favorite tenor on "the other side," has carried the privileges of his class a point or two beyond the usual mark. The other evening he was playing in an opera where two of the chorus singers made a "hash" of their music. He waited at the side-scenes, and struck a blow at one of the vocalists, "sending him spinning;" he gave the other "a lift with his foot as he was going off." Violence is ever to be deprecated, but many is the audience which would like to see Mr. REEVES' practical criticisms applied once now and then to the dramatic and operatic stage. It is lucky, however, that chorus-singers who are unfit for their duties are not always dealt with on the Reeves system, or half the opera houses in the world would be closed.

The inhabitants of Mr. SEWARD's "Land of Promise" are not happy. There are only a few of them, but they have managed to find some grievances, or they would not be men. In the first place, they are not allowed to smuggle liquor—a great hardship. They cannot get beef to eat, but live on odds and ends. Then it appears that a man actually may not "squat" on any land he takes a fancy to, the Government setting up a prior claim. Here is tyranny with a vengeance. Lastly, whisky is not allowed to enter the territory at all. What, then, is life worth under such circumstances? The Alaskians feel that every principle contained in the Declaration of Independence has been violated. They are lonely, the walrus and the sea not being very amusing companions; and they are not even allowed to drown their sorrows in the bowl. There are no politics. In short, life in Alaska approaches the ideal of happiness prefigured by the great Buddha himself—namely, a state in which "there is not even the idea of a nothing left, and where there is complete rest, undisturbed by nothing, or what is not nothing." It is clear that the daily diet of the Alaskians approaches very nearly to this description—for a mouthful of train oil or blubber occasionally cannot signify much.

There is probably no Police force in the world which is so little assisted by Magistrates and Judges as our own. The public are always complaining of the Police, while very often the cause of complaint has really been given by those whose duty it is to administer the law. When a policeman has arrested a culprit, perhaps at the risk of his own life, the chances are about even that the Magistrate will side with the accused, and thus in the end entirely frustrate the work of a Police force. We need not cite many instances, for they will occur too readily to all our readers. But see what happened on the day of the election. A number of men, one of them a well-known "panel thief," were brought before a City Judge. They were arrested for attempting to give fraudulent votes. The Judge glanced over the commitment and said, "I discharge them all, without bail or anything else." So they went about their avocations as professional "repeaters." Why have a Police force at all—or prisons? The story that REAL, the man convicted of murder, is constantly allowed to go about the town, gains probability as it is inquired into. It is said that a "friend in office" allows REAL to go about visiting his friends whenever he is inclined for a walk out of doors. Is it entirely the fault of the Police that criminals so seldom get their deserts?

The old custom of making statues to preserve the memory of men, before books came to do it better, does not seem to thrive nowadays, as is proved in a crowd of instances. The memorial and bust of LEIGH HUNT which were got up so tardily, were recently inaugurated in presence of only a very few persons; and as for the statue of Mr. PEABODY, the *Saturday Review* does not like it at all, expressing, no doubt, a large amount of British critical sentiment. The critic's reason for not liking it sounds funny enough—it is too downright a likeness—nor sufficiently poetical in its air and aspect. The truth seems to be that the world has got over its love of statues, not seeing the great use of them as mere memorials, when books do the business so much better.

Without the least desire to detract from the credit due Mr. BURLINGAME, in respect to his Chinese mission, we may venture to listen respectfully to Mr. BROWNE's side of the case. The letter of Mr. HART, already published, shows that he coincides with the latter in the view that the "let-China-alone" policy is not suited to the circumstances. He considers that the people of China are of no consequence in regard to opening that country more freely to Western civiliza[illegible] authorities keep all such sub[illegible]selves. And these last are [illegible] faith even with present [illegible] nothing of acceding to [illegible] Mr. BURLINGAME would have the Chinese to make voluntary concessions. Mr. BROWNE and Mr. HART believe in pressure from without. But the question remains, if this view be adopted, what does this kind of pressure mean? It should be understood whether "gunboat diplomacy," as former action of the Powers has been called, is to be resorted to again, or, if that be thought barbarous, what other shall be. The subject of our relations with China has thus far been imperfectly discussed. When it comes up officially, as it must soon do, our legislators should be prepared with definite ideas about "pressure." Mr. BROWNE, perhaps, will supply the needful information.

We observe that a Connecticut inventor has patented a head-rest attachment for church pews, intended to support the head of the worshiper, when so inclined. The contrivance can be detached at pleasure. Dull preachers, if there are any, will receive the news of this new aid to piety with just alarm. The spectacle of shelf after shelf going up, and sleepy head after head going down, in the middle of choice passages in the discourse, might well appall the stoutest heart and freeze the most eloquent tongue. We hope it will not succeed. The intention of this inventor is almost cruel enough to call for the intervention of Mr. BERGH, if he could use it without an infraction of State rights.

An article which attracts much attention in English political circles has appeared in the *Quarterly Review*, (London.) It is an attempt to prescribe a new policy for the Tory Party, and as the manifesto probably proceeds from Lord SALISBURY, the ablest of all those "younger" Tories who aspire to be leaders, it has made a great impression on the public mind. We shall probably recur to the article on a future occasion; at present we merely wish to point out that the programme it sets forth embraces the total abandonment of Mr. DISRAELI. It is easy to suggest this stroke, but Lord SALISBURY ought by this time to be aware that Mr. DISRAELI is not a man to be tripped up by his adversaries. Mr. DISRAELI's tactics on the Reform question may have been all wrong, but where will his party find another man possessing his Parliamentary experience, his readiness as a debater, his calmness and courage in the midst of difficulties and misfortunes? "Get rid of Mr. DISRAELI," says the *Quarterly*, in effect. The writer himself could not do that when he was in the House of Commons. With Mr. DISRAELI arrayed against a rival chieftain, nothing would remain of a once powerful party but shattered fragments.

The conviction of three Italian counterfeiters at St. Louis brings once more into prominence the extent of mischief done by this class of criminals. Since 1867 these three people alone are alleged to have circulated a million dollars of forged money. What, then, is the amount at present floating over the whole country? And why is the law on the subject not more sternly administered? Counterfeiting is a business requiring many agencies to render it profitable. There must be skillful engravers and printers of the notes, and a carefully-arranged system for passing them. Is it possible that detectives who must know the occupation and haunts of many counterfeiters, cannot bring charges home to them more frequently?

The Republican Convention which took place last week at Tallahassee, Fla., was not called by the Republican State Committee, but its objects were good, and, as fifteen counties were represented, its influence will be felt. The platform adopted was sensible for the most part, as recognizing the necessity of united action by Republicans toward the restoration of the State to peace and prosperity. Divisions in the party have undoubtedly tended to encourage the disorders complained of in Madison, Hamilton and Jackson Counties, particularly the latter. Selfish schemes and the blind support of individual men must be discarded. There is abundant disposition among capitalists to enter Florida, and the projected railroad enterprises alone will, if completed, open for her a career of active development. But all this depends upon the security which can be offered to property. If that can be assured, and lingering political prejudices laid aside, there need be little or nothing more heard of martial law, which the Convention seeks to apply to Jackson County.

The London *Lancet* says that the diet of the Harvard Crew did not affect their physical powers during the late race. It is satisfactory to hear this from so respectable an authority, and still more so to find from it that the Oxonians had to put forth their full powers to gain the victory. We fancy, after all, that this version of the affair is in reality the most agreeable one to our Harvardians. They had no need for any further reason for losing the race than that they did not win it. Both crews did their very best, and there was not much of a triumph in the result.

Change of Spanish Consuls.

Señor ANTONIO MARIA DE ZEA, the Spanish Consul to Portland, who has been discharging consular duties in this City since the commencement of the Cuban rebellion, returns to his original post, and Señor BALBINO CORTES assumes the office by appointment from Spain. Señor ZEA is personally much liked and respected among the merchants of this City doing business with his country, and also widely esteemed in society, which will regret his loss. The new Consul is said to be an able man and of considerable literary and political standing in Spain, which sends him out at a time when her interests in this country are momentous and complicated.

The Stonewall Calamity—Letter from Captain Washington.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—A letter has been read from Captain WASHINGTON, of the *Submarine No. 13*, in which that officer attempts to exculpate himself from the serious charges preferred against him in reference to his conduct during the recent disaster to the *Stonewall*. WASHINGTON writes that the *Submarine* was cooling off at Grand Tower as late as 9 o'clock, whereas the *Stonewall* is reported to have been in flames by 6:30 o'clock. It could not, he says, have been earlier than 9:30 when he passed the wreck, and at that time there was nothing but the jackstaff standing, and no indication whatever that there was any one alive on the boat. He says he heard no voices and saw no human beings on shore, otherwise he should have landed. He had no idea that the burning wreck was that of the *Stonewall*. As to inhumanity, with which he is charged, he does not think any one acquainted with him could make such an accusation. WASHINGTON has been telegraphed to, and will probably reach here to-morrow. Notwithstanding his statement, many here believe his conduct was grossly unjustifiable.

Installation of the Wallabout Presbyterian Church.

Rev. SAMUEL P. HALSEY was duly installed pastor of the Wallabout Presbyterian Church, Franklin-avenue, Brooklyn, last evening. Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE preached the sermon from the text, "Walk about Zion; and go round about her; tell the towers thereof."—Psalm xlviii, 12, 13. The charge to the pastor was delivered by Rev. Dr. WELLS, of the South Third-street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, E. D., and the charge to the people by Rev. Dr. VAN DYKE. The newly-installed pastor pronounced the benediction and the congregation was dismissed.

[illegible] Indian Bureau and the Indians—Recommendations of the Delegation from the Yearly Meetings—Publishers as Manufacturers—The New-York Sub-Treasury—The Annual Reports.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct 3.—The joint delegation appointed at the yearly meetings of the Friends to visit the Indian tribes, have submitted to the Indian Bureau some suggestions as "to what they consider the best means of improving the Indians. The delegation, which consisted of BENJAMIN HALLOWELL, of Baltimore, FRANKLIN HAINES, of New-York, and JOHN H. DUDLEY and JOSEPH POWELL, of Philadelphia, visited the different tribes under the care of the Friends in the Northern Superintendency. In their suggestions to the Commissioner they recommend:

First—That the National Government comply faithfully and liberally with all its treaty stipulations.

Second—That they be allowed to remain on their present reservations.

Third—The sale of lands of the reservations only to exemplary, moral and industrious citizens.

Fourth—More light, air and cleanliness in the Indian lodges, and a hospital on each reservation, with a female graduate of medicine as matron.

Fifth—Industrial schools for the education of all the children.

Sixth—Teaching the English language, prominently, in order to qualify them for citizenship.

Seventh—That the Indians be supplied liberally with teams and tools to break up all their prairie lands, haul timber and lumber to build houses, work their land and perform all their work, which it is necessary to do on their farms, and have competent, judicious persons for a time to encourage them therein, and give them the needful instructions.

PUBLISHERS AS MANUFACTURERS.

Commissioner DELANO has made the following decision with regard to the liability of newspaper publishers as manufacturers. The case arose upon the application of ORANGE JUDD & Co., publishers of the *American Agriculturist*, who raised the question as to their liability as manufacturers under the Internal Revenue laws. The Commissioner says:

Under the act of July, 1862, newspapers were declared not to be manufactures within the meaning of that act, and consequently publishers of newspapers, and also of printed books, magazines, pamphlets, reviews and all other similar printed publications were held liable under that act as dealers. The act of June 30, 1864, declared that certain goods, merchandise, articles, &c., among which newspapers are included, should be exempt from taxation, not, however, for the reason that they were not manufactures within the meaning of the law, but because it was the policy of the Government to relieve the articles themselves from any *ad valorem* tax. The definition of a manufacturer as given in paragraph 81 of the 77th section of the act of June 30, 1864, is broad enough to include publishers of books, magazines, pamphlets, newspapers, reviews, and other similar printed publications. They are all merchandise or articles of traffic, and the makers, producers, or publishers are manufacturers within the meaning and intent of the law, however they may be regarded or classed commercially or otherwise. The act of March 2, 1867, added to the definition of a manufacturer so as to include any person who shall be engaged in the manufacture or preparation for sale of any articles or compounds, or shall put up for sale, in packages, with his own name or trade mark thereon, any articles or compounds. For purposes of taxation, he is a manufacturer whom the law declares to be such, regardless of what may be the ordinary and common application of the term, as used by tradesmen, business men or the community generally. Persons who are engaged in the business of manufacturing, making or producing books, newspapers, &c., who control the business, own or employ the capital used, and receive the profits, are, according to the definition given in the Internal Revenue law, manufacturers, and are liable for the special tax as such. The act of March 31, 1868, following the definition given of a manufacturer by the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of April 2, 1867, imposed a tax on the sales in excess of $5,000 annually of every person, firm, or corporation who shall manufacture, by hand or machinery, any goods, wares, or merchandise, breadstuffs, or unmanufactured lumber, excepting not otherwise specifically taxed, or who shall be engaged in the manufacture, preparation or sale of any articles or compounds not otherwise specifically taxed, or shall put up for sale, with his own name or trade mark thereon, any articles or compounds not otherwise specifically taxed under this last-named act. This office rules and holds that publishers of books and publishers of newspapers who furnish the manuscript or matter to be printed or published, who control the publication and receive the profits derived from the sale of the books or papers, though they employ other persons to print, bind, &c., are liable to make returns quarterly of the amount of their sales, and to pay a tax of $2 per $1,000 on the excess above $250. You will please examine into the case of Messrs. JUDD & Co., and if you find that they come within the letter and scope of the law as above explained, and are manufacturers of books and newspapers, or engaged in the manufacture of the same, though they actually make nothing with their own hands or machinery, you will assess them accordingly.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed.) C. DELANO, Commissioner.
P. G. VAN WYCK, Esq., United States Assessor, New-York.

MAIL RATES BY RAILROAD.

A committee appointed by the General Railroad Convention, recently in session, called upon Postmaster-General CRESWELL to-day, to urge him to recommend to Congress an increase of the maximum price allowed by law for the transportation of the mails by railroad companies. Under the law of 1855 the highest price that can be paid is $375 per mile per annum. Mr. CRESWELL declined to commit himself to the suggestions of his visitors.

THE NEW-YORK SUB-TREASURY.

The position of Sub-Treasurer at New-York is not yet filled. The difficulty of obtaining the right kind of man is suggesting the propriety of increasing the compensation of the office, and of providing some means whereby an officer who becomes responsible for all the losses and errors that may arise from dishonesty or carelessness, may be able to settle his accounts with the Treasury in a reasonable time, and be relieved from the necessity of making good any losses which may arise from mistakes committed in good faith.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

Many of the department and bureau reports are now prepared, and have gone to the Government Printing Office. Night work will commence there to-morrow, in order to have the reports ready when Congress meets in December.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MILLER'S NATIONAL MEDALLION.

The original copy of MILLER's National Medallion, executed to the order of Ex-Secretary BORIE for presentation to Mrs. GRANT, was hung in the Green Room of the Executive Mansion to-day. The medallion is of bronze, and includes, with appropriate surroundings, the heads in relief of WASHINGTON, LINCOLN and GRANT.

THE FARRAGUT PRIZE CLAIMS.

Congress passed a law last March authorizing the institution of proceedings, in any Court having jurisdiction of like matters, to recover such prize money as the Farragut fleet, engaged in the capture of New-Orleans, might be entitled to for captures then made, and providing that such prize money as might be awarded should be paid out of the Treasury of the United States. General B. F. BUTLER, acting as the attorney and prosecutor for the officers and sailors in that fleet, has filed a libel of information against the vessels, &c., in the District Court of this district, praying judgment, &c. The attention of the Government having been called to this suit by the District-Attorney, General CARRINGTON, he asking the Treasury Department to assign him associate counsel in view of the magnitude of the case and the important principles involved, the Secretary of the Treasury has employed RICHARD M. CORWINE, of Cincinnati, who has had considerable experience in prize cases and admiralty proceedings. The Secretary has instructed these attorneys to make a thorough defense, both on the law and the facts. General interviews have already taken place between the counsel and the officers of the Treasury, and every preparation is being made to that end. Thirty days have been given the Government to prepare its defense. More than a million dollars are involved in this suit.

CONSULAR RECOGNITION.

The President has recognized BALBINO CORTES Y MORALES as Consul of Spain at New-York; JOSE SHERMAN RIBON as Consul-General of San Salvador at New-York; C. T. CHRISTENSEN as Consul of Denmark at New-York; CARL PHILIP [illegible] as Consul of Baden at New-York.

A LAND OFFICE RULING.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that where lands have once been offered [illegible] they retain the character of [illegible]

[illegible] withdrawn from market or private entry by [illegible] or otherwise; as also what withdrawn for railroad purposes. Therefore, preemption settlers will be required to make proof and payment within the twelve months prescribed by law.

A REVENUE LOCK MONOGRAM SEAL.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has prescribed a monogram seal to be used in connection with the register seal lock in distilleries and bonded warehouses. This monogram seal consists of a lead plug, prepared so as to be inserted in the seal rim of the lock and receive an impression from a steel die set in a pair of pliers in such a way as to be conveniently used in sealing the lock. Collectors will require the owners or proprietors of each distillery, and of each warehouse other than a distillery warehouse, to provide one of said monogram seals and one hundred of said lead plugs, to be used at such distillery or warehouse. The price of the monogram seal and one hundred plugs is $8 65.

DISBURSEMENTS.

The following are the disbursements by the Government during the month ending Oct. 30: Civil and miscellaneous, $4,620,110; War, $5,514,715; Navy, $2,104,038; Interior, Pensions and Indians, $1,212,395; total, $12,342,462. In addition to the above, the interest accrued and paid on the public debt during October amounted to $11,106,109.

CARLOTTA PATTI AT LINCOLN HALL.

Lincoln Hall, in the Young Men's Christian Association building, was to-night thrown open to the public for the first time since its dedication, and was filled to its utmost capacity by a brilliant audience, attracted by the Carlotta Patti concert, which was in every way highly successful.

AN APPOINTMENT.

STEPHEN M. VAIL, of New-York, has been appointed United States Consul for Bavaria.

Mr. FRANK A. BURR, of the Treasury Department, has been made chief of the loans of 1867 consolidation.

NAVY.

The following officers have been ordered to the *Miantonomah*: Lieutenant-Commander Wm. C. Wise; Lieutenants John S. Newell and J. K. Ragsdale; Masters James H. Dayton, William Watts, L. F. Sprout and Nicholas Anderson; Ensign R. J. Ingersoll, Surgeon Newton L. Bates, Assistant Surgeon Dwight Dickinson and Passed Assistant Paymaster Wm. W. Woodhull.

PERSONAL.

Secretaries FISH and BELKNAP had long interviews with the President to-day. The former has just returned here from New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera.

Mr. MARETZEK's season began at the Academy of Music last night when "Il Trovatore" was sung to a fine house and amid tumultuous applause. The performance as a whole may be said to have been characterised by tolerable discretion and tremendous emphasis. We do not remember to have heard the more salient passages of this uproarious work given with greater force and determination. In general such a rendering is accurately supposed to be incompatible with the finer qualities, the delicacies of light and shade which are, however, essential to the highest artistic effect. There is, notwithstanding, no rule without exceptions, and it is but fair to strive to trace out and give credit for these wherever they exist. The principal interest last evening naturally clustered around the chief artists who on this occasion made their first appearance in this country. Mme. CAROLINA BRIOL, the *Leonora*, is evidently a singer of great experience. Her voice has remarkable power, and she employs this valuable element with signal effect. It apparently lacks flexibility, and certainly in the low notes; but it should be borne in mind that these are qualities which amid the nervousness incident to a first appearance before a foreign audience may most readily be misinterpreted, and in which the artist may most easily do herself injustice. Mme. BRIOL is a dramatic singer in the full sense of the term; an artist who spares herself in no trying situation, and who consequently enlists the sympathies of her audience by falling short of no reasonable expectation. As she becomes accustomed to the theatre and public she will no doubt strengthen the favorable impression of her *début*. We cannot pretend to augur from a single and critical occasion the exact measure of Mme. BRIOL's future position here; yet it is but fair and courteous to say that a good foundation has been worthily laid by her for a popular and profitable career.

Signor C. LEFRANC, the *Manrico* of the evening, who also appeared for the first time in America, is a *tenore robusto* who possesses some rare qualities. The most effective of these is of course his chest C, the famous note which made TAMBERLIK famous, and which MUSIANI introduced some time ago in the same opera and aria to the amazement and delight of the Academy audience. Signor LEFRANC at this point produced a real *furor*, and was recalled by enthusiastic cheers, in aid of which the acclamations of a *claque* would have been quite superfluous. His voice was slightly vailed at times, as if from cold—and this is true more or less of all the principal singers—but Signor LEFRANC acquitted himself with much taste and feeling, exhibiting that light and shade, before mentioned, and refinement of treatment, which regulate in so great a degree the artist's legitimate professional rank. His style strikes us as a mixture of the Italian and French, rather than of the pure school of either; but, however this may be, he must be set down as by long odds the best tenor we have had here since BRIGNOLI, and an infinitely better actor than that sweet-voiced but apathetic performer. Signor G. REYNA—still another first appearance—made vigorous efforts to give the requisite ponderousness of voice and picturesqueness of effect to that melodramatic character. This baritone has a sonorous and telling organ, but cold or other indisposition seemed last night seriously to impair its quality. We hope to hear him under more favorable circumstances hereafter. He has no lack of spirit, is a painstaking actor, and in the concerted pieces gave efficient assistance. He, however, sang false so repeatedly as to mar his best effects, and seemed to be quite conscious of the fact. Mme. R. CELLINI took elaborate pains with *Azucena*, and, laboring as she did under the disadvantage of assuming a part with which the public have identified a brilliant predecessor, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, deserves much credit for producing so satisfactory an impression. The chorus was scarcely as good as it might be, and Mr. MARETZEK, who was enthusiastically received on making his appearance in the orchestra, had some difficulty at times in keeping singers and band in accord. Taken altogether, the opera was a satisfactory success, and occasionally rose distinctly above that level. The company includes excellent material, and no one better knows than Mr. MARETZEK—when his hand is once in—how to work up that material to the best advantage. "Linda di Chamounix" will be sung on Friday, when Miss KELLOGG will appear as the heroine, and will doubtless meet a cordial reception.

Theatrical.

RECITATION OF "MANFRED."

Mr. W. H. POPE, a young and popular elocutionist, repeated from memory BYRON's poem of "Manfred," in presence of a numerous audience, assembled at Steinway Hall, last evening. The success that attended his recitation of the same work in Brooklyn, a few nights ago, accompanied him on this later occasion, and the feat he accomplished in rehearsing, faultlessly, so extended a production, and the intelligent manner in which it was executed, secured many evidences of approval. Mr. POPE's recitation was musically illustrated and varied by appropriate compositions, written for and performed on the organ by Mr. J. W. MORGAN.

Musical.

A concert will be given about Nov. 20 at the new hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to paying for a new organ. A principal attraction on the occasion is to consist in the reappearance of a young New-Yorker, Miss NETTIE STERLING, who has been studying for the last few years in Europe. Miss STERLING gave good [illegible]

[illegible] satisfactory [illegible] the promise has been fulfilled.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Troy *Times* of last evening says that Major-General WOOL passed a quiet and painless night, and yesterday morning there was no apparent change in his condition, certainly none for the worse. The distinguished patient is fully conscious of his situation, and realizes the fact that at best he has but a short time to live. When he was first seized with illness he remarked that this would be his last sickness. "Oh, no, General," exclaimed one of his attendants; "you will recover and be with us many years yet." "No," said the General; "this is the last flickering of a lamp that has long been burning."

The Illinois Constitutional Convention will meet in Springfield on the first Monday in December next. It will consist of eighty-five members, over fifty of whom will be Republicans.

The official returns show that the prohibition candidate for Governor in Ohio received just 670 votes in a total of 465,368.

Governor WARMOTH, of Louisiana, has finally concluded that the interests of the people of that State do not demand that an extra session of the Legislature shall be called, and the taxpayers accordingly rejoice.

HENRY W. PAINE, Esq., has been appointed by the United States Circuit Court to examine the edition of WHEATON's *International Law*, by Hon. R. H. DANA, Jr., and report to the Court what paragraphs infringe upon the literary labors of Hon. WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE, who edited the previous edition.

The Republicans of the First District of Mississippi have nominated Colonel GEORGE E. HARRIS, of De Soto County, an old citizen and ex-Confederate, for Congress. He has accepted the nomination, and says that he is ready to cooperate in support of those liberal and conciliatory measures and principles to which the party stands pledged, and if elected will endeavor to redeem the pledges of the party in procuring the removal of the disabilities of every citizen of the State, and in the establishment of civil government and equal rights, civil and political, of every citizen.

The election in Mobile City and County on Tuesday was for a member of the Alabama Legislature, to fill a vacancy.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman* publishes a note from a correspondent, commencing with this remarkable admission: "I found to-day a copy of your daily in the pocket of one of the Republican State Central Committee." Isn't that a queer place in which to "find" anything?

It seems now to be settled that it is Fast Day which some of the clergymen of Massachusetts are wishing to have abolished. Thanksgiving they still believe in.

The Indiana Republicans will probably hold their State Convention in Indianapolis on the 22d of February. It will, as usual, make the campaign a long one, but we believe the Democrats have already decided to hold theirs in January.

Politics in Massachusetts are a little mixed this year. "As goes Hull so goes the State." Politics in Hull are a little mixed. Thus, Hull on Tuesday gave 12 votes for CLAFLIN and 16 for ADAMS, and then on the Representative vote gave 24 for prohibition and 4 for license. Thus Hull voted by a majority of 4 to sustain ADAMS and license, and by a majority of 20 to adhere to prohibition.

ANDREW JOHNSON must have been extremely annoyed and very much disappointed on Tuesday when the Tennessee House of Representatives tabled, by a vote of 35 to 29, the resolution providing for another election of United States Senator, on the ground of Mr. COOPER's ineligibility.

Burlington contributed $40,450 of the fund of $80,000 which has recently been raised for the University of Vermont.

Returns from ninety-one counties in Iowa give Governor MERRILL 29,012 majority. There are four counties to be heard from, and all of these are Republican.

The Montreal *Gazette* says: "The questions of the future, whether we are to become more closely knit to the empire, or altogether independent, or drift into the arms of the great Republic, will best be decided by the course of events." And the *Gazette* further remarks: "No man who has our interests at heart, unless desirous of forcing us prematurely into union with the United States, or blind to the signs of the times, will advocate any further change in our political status now."

It is not true that Kossuth County, Iowa, was unanimously Republican at the late election. One vote was thrown for the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Citizens of Portland, Oregon, sent $267 in gold for the relief of the Avondale sufferers. The far-reaching sympathy must have been as grateful to the recipients as what we call the more substantial aid.

General REYNOLDS has appointed SAMUEL DODGE to be Judge of the Criminal Court of Galveston and Harris Counties, Texas, *vice* W. R. FAYLE, "removed for violation of law in ordering the Sheriff of Harris County to summon jurors for the trial of a certain case from white men only, and to exclude from the summons the qualified jurors of certain portions of the county."

The New-Orleans *News* grows eloquent over the "unpretending and unmolested return of JEFFERSON DAVIS, Esq., to his native country," and remarks that in almost any other land he "would have been persecuted for his opinions."

PERSONAL.

Owing to the leave of absence granted by the King of Portugal to Señor MIGUEL MARTINS D'ANTAS, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, the Consul-General in the United States, A. DA CUNHA PEREIRA DE SOTTO MAIOR, has been appointed Chargé d'Affaires from Portugal.

Dr. W. DAVIS, Ex-Professor, &c., of the University of St. Petersburg, whose arrival here we noted a short time ago, announces that he will begin his course of "Lectures on Scientific Travels" on Saturday evening, Nov. 6, in the Hall of the Geographical Society, Cooper Institute. Dr. DAVIS will point out on a large map the countries he has visited, and the dangerous routes he has followed in Southern Russia, Persia, Bokhara and China. The travels of Dr. DAVIS appear to have been extensive and to have included visits to countries comparatively little known; and his reputation as a scientific observer gives assurance of an instructive as well as interesting treatment of the subjects he purposes to discuss.

Mr. Ford, of the British Legation, and Colonel Robt. Lenox Banks, of Governor Hoffman's Staff, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Congressman McCarthy, of Syracuse; General Potter, of the United States Army; Robert Dempster, of Liverpool; Hon. H. C. Sibley, of Seneca Falls, and Thos. Porter, Esq., of Manchester, England, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. General W. B. Franklin, of Hartford, and Hon. A. Van Vechten, of Albany, are at the Hoffman House. Bishop Young, of Florida, is at the Coleman House. General George W. Cass, of Pittsburg, and Hon. George W. Dunlap, Hon. J. B. Turner and Hon. J. M. Wright, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General Warner, of the United States Army, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Major Dick, of Washington, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Serious Illness of Major-General Wool.

From the Troy Times, Nov. 2.

We regret that we are compelled to announce that Major-General JOHN E. WOOL is seriously ill and that grave apprehensions are felt in regard to his recovery. The old hero's physical powers have for some time back been undergoing a gradual prostration, and this, coupled with the accident which he suffered on Saturday afternoon last, has caused great uneasiness among his relatives and near friends. This morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, those who were gathered around his bedside were momentarily expecting him to breathe his last, but by the timely arrival of his physicians that calamity was, temporarily at least, averted. The General continued in a comatose state for about an hour, when he partially revived, and at this writing, though his condition is such as to excite great fears, he is somewhat better. Drs. THORN and HUBBELL are attending him. The General is 86 years of age.

THE PALISADE TRAGEDY.

DEATH OF THE WOUNDED WOMAN.

Inquest upon the Two Victims—Transfer of the Assassin to New-Jersey—His Version of the Murders Proven to be False—Threats Against him by his Comrades.

The story of the tragedy enacted in the first hour of Tuesday morning on the New-Jersey shore, nearly opposite Yonkers, was briefly told yesterday morning, burdened with the version of the affair given by the murderer, which, it now appears, was false. Having killed a friend and mortally wounded his own wife, JOHN DICKEY fled beyond the jurisdiction of the law he had outraged and sought to hide his crime behind a foul smirch upon his wife's fair fame, by declaring that he had fired upon the parties at the moment they were engaged in the act of adultery. How false and how stupid was the assertion can be judged from the following narrative:

The scene of the tragedy was under the Palisades, immediately opposite Glenwood Station on the Hudson River Railroad, and rarely have the immediate surroundings of murder been more squalid and repulsive or the remoter framing of the bloody scene grander. The house is a double frame, slate colored, and two stories high, standing on a depression of the lofty Palisade just as it sinks into the river. Thus the house fronts upon the very edge of the lordly Hudson, rolling seaward with a surface a mile in width, and it has its back against the lofty wall that for miles overlooks the river. The house itself is not in keeping either in itself or in its appointments with these majestic natural adjuncts. It is rudely simple and scarcely more than a hovel. The front room on each floor is about twelve feet square, and has two little dens called bedrooms upon the rear. It cannot be said that these apartments are scantily furnished, for they are not furnished at all. The upper rooms have nothing whatever in them but one wide bunk each, on which is a little primitive bedding, and the large room down stairs, where the tragedy occurred, has only a stove and three rickety chairs and a deal table. And all this squalor was uncleanly, for everywhere were the marks of unthrifty housewifery.

In this house, and with these surroundings, until the night of Monday last, dwelt JOHN DICKEY and his wife MARY ANN, each aged about 40 years, and the parents of seven children, four of whom are buried in stranger graves in Green-Wood, and the others—MARGARET JANE, aged 15, MARY ANN, aged 12, and WILLIAM, aged 8—were at home with the parents. For four years this man and woman had here lived together, with these children dying and growing up around them, and during that time the man was employed as the engineer and sort of supervisor of the fat-rendering establishment of W. H. MCNEILL, a stone's throw distant below, which filled all the river lodge with a stench as foul as ever burdened pure air. Although living on year after year in such apparent destitution, DICKEY was always in the receipt of good wages, and, after the fashion of his kind, added to his income by keeping "boarders." One of these came to him about four months ago in the person of COLIN COLQUHUN, a Scotchman, 27 years of age, tall, robust and good looking. Later, and only three weeks ago, WILLIAM MOONEY became an inmate of the house, and both men worked under DICKEY in the stench-producer.

The parties who were to enact, to witness, and to be the victims of, the double tragedy on the edge of the ever-throbbing Hudson, had thus been gathered from Ireland and Scotland, and as they had come together by the accidents of human life, so the *dénouement* came without premonition. Monday night, about 11 o'clock, COLQUHUN and MOONEY came home, and their pounding at the front door awakened Mrs. DICKEY, sleeping by the side of her husband, up stairs. Putting on a skirt and a sacque, she went down, let the men in, and as they demanded food the three persons went into the front room down stairs, the door of which opens from the foot of the stairs, which come down almost perpendicular to the front door of the house. Mrs. DICKEY lighted a lamp, and setting some food upon the deal table, MOONEY drew up his chair, and having his back to the door, began to eat, Mrs. DICKEY stood by the chimney to his right, and COLQUHUN was seated behind him on the other side of the stove. As the parties were thus situated, MOONEY heard the door open, and in an instant heard COLQUHUN say, supplicatingly, "Don't do that," and saw Mrs. DICKEY receding nervously from the chimney. Turning around at the same moment, he saw DICKEY standing in the doorway with an old-fashioned four-barreled pistol in his hand pointed at COLQUHUN. Springing from his chair, he rushed to the door, but before he reached it DICKEY advanced a step into the room and fired upon COLQUHUN, who had arisen and confronted his slayer, and who, receiving the bullet directly in the centre of the breast, staggered back against the wall. MOONEY saw no more, for he rushed from the room, and only heard the second shot after he had reached the open air. But the second act of the tragedy had a witness in the eldest daughter of the victim and assassin, who being awake and hearing the first shot, rushed down the stairs and looked into the room at the moment that her father fired upon her mother, who was then standing at the door of the den called a bedroom. The girl also saw COLQUHUN fall heavily, as a dead weight, at the same moment that her mother sank down after receiving the bullet which struck her in the groin, and, singularly enough, as it afterward proved, glanced upward. Thus from its beginning to its end the tragedy, which was compressed into three or four minutes, had witnesses.

The few residents on the water ledge appear not to have known of the tragedy until informed by those concerned, and when they came it was found that COLQUHUN was dead, but Mrs. DICKEY was still alive. He was left lying where he had fallen, but she was conveyed into the apartments of Mr. KAIN, occupying the other part of the house. The first thought of DICKEY appears to have been to get across the river, and he wandered up the river to the house of WILLIAM KELLY, whom he told of the tragedy and persuaded to row him over the river, ostensibly to get a doctor for his wife. KELLY complied, and it is to the credit of DICKEY that the proof is clear that he did call upon two physicians in Yonkers, both of whom declined to accompany him over the river, as they were momentarily expecting professional calls to attend lady patients. Then the assassin came to New-York and told the horror of the night to his employer, as a preface for a request for bail; but Mr. MCNEILL told him plainly that his crime was not a bailable one, and advised him to return at once to New-Jersey and deliver himself to the authorities. This he promised to do, and probably was doing when he was overhauled in the middle of the river by Roundsman AUSTIN and Patrolman WALTERS, of the Thirty-second Precinct Police, and taken back to Yonkers and confined in a cell of the Station House, where he made the statement published yesterday, which differs so widely from the story now told.

Meantime the tale of terror had spread afar, and the authorities of Bergen County were on the alert for the assassin, already in custody. Physicians were in attendance upon the wounded wife, who died at 6 o'clock in the evening, after declaring that she had never, even in thought, wronged her husband, and after she had made a statement of the affair substantially agreeing with that now made.

Yesterday morning B. N. PURDON, Esq., a Justice of the Peace of Bergen County, repaired to the scene of the murder with a jury, and, acting as Coroner, held an inquest in the case. The evidence of MOONEY and the daughter MARGARET JANE was taken, and by means of these witnesses, the jury, having heard the version now given the public, rendered a verdict against DICKEY. While the inquest was in progress, the prisoner, by his own consent, was brought over from Yonkers in a tug by his captors, and upon commitment of the Justice was sent to the County Jail at Hackensack. The authorities also took possession of the bodies of the deceased for burial, and of the scanty effects of the parties, while Mr. MCNEILL busied himself for the unfortunate children, who are not, however, utterly destitute, as it was found that there were $400 to the credit of the mother in a savings bank of Yonkers.

There is an intense feeling in the neighborhood against DICKEY, and he is declared to have always been a quarrelsome and vindictive man. Two occasions are related when he attempted violence against fellow workmen; once with a pistol, and once with a slung-shot. But he has not the appearance of a man of desperate deeds. He is the very reverse of the assassin of romance, being short, stout and ungainly in figure. His head is small, his face almost concealed by the exuberance of his red beard and moustache, and by his sandy hair growing low down upon his brow. He was dressed yesterday in the coarse and filthy garb of his vocation, and but for a knowledge of his deeds, and the handcuffs which he endeavored to conceal under his coat-cuffs, he would have seemed an ordinary quick-tempered laborer, incapable of the concentrated rage necessary to deliberate murder.

Accident on the Union Pacific Railroad—Five Persons Killed and Several Injured.

From the Cheyenne (Wy.) Argus, Oct. 30.

We are indebted to Mr. GILMER, a former resident of this city, for the information of a terrible railroad accident which occurred yesterday on the Union Pacific Railroad, between Evanston and Wasatch. The express train from the [illegible] must get on from the track at a point between these two places, and an engine was dispatched to assist the train upon the track, and put it under motion. After this was done and the engine was about to be started backward the freight train from the West came thundering around a sharp curve in the road, coming in collision with the engine, and resulting in the death of five persons on board of the train, and injuring many more. One little child was badly scalded, and our informant states that quite a number on board the train had limbs broken, and were otherwise injured. Had it not been for the engine between the two trains, the loss of life would undoubtedly have been much greater. The engineers and firemen jumped from their engines and were uninjured. We shall probably be able to give a more definite and detailed account of the unfortunate occurrence to-morrow.

Two Romantic Incidents in Real Life.

The first is told as follows in the St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* of Oct. 29:

"Some years since a lady who had been a teacher, married a missionary and went to India. Among other acquaintances, she met a gentleman connected with the British Army. In her possession were pictures of several friends and acquaintances in this State, which she exhibited to this gentleman. One of the pictures was of a Miss JENNIE SHAW, of Lakeland, Minn. It pleased him so well that he at once opened a correspondence, which finally culminated in an engagement. Last February he arrived here, and immediately went over to Lakeland to visit his affianced. Both were so well pleased that a marriage between them was consummated in a few weeks. They immediately left for Europe. Yesterday the English gentleman and his bride returned from their tour and went by carriage from here to Lakeland. During their absence they have visited all the principal cities and noted places in Europe, and have now come to make a brief sojourn with the relatives of the bride when they will sail for India and he will resume his military duties."

And the second is thus narrated in the *Richmond Enquirer & Examiner* of Saturday last:

"About ten years ago a young man named QUACKENBUSH left his home in Warwick, Orange County, with a drove of cattle for New-York City. He arrived at his destination, sold his cattle, and from that time up to last Saturday his relatives lost all trace of him. On Saturday a man of about eighty years arrived at Warwick, bringing intelligence of the missing young man. It seems that QUACKENBUSH was robbed in New-York City after selling his cattle, and in desperation at his loss he shipped for California. He went to the mines and formed an association with two young men to care for each other in sickness and during life, and to share each other's fortune in case of death. When the gold fever broke out in Australia, the trio went thither and labored together with success. Last year, however, Mr. QUACKENBUSH's associates died, and as their heir, under the agreement, he found himself possessed of about £35,000. He determined to return to his early home, and, gathering up his treasures, sailed for Liverpool. There he was taken sick and died last Spring. The aged messenger referred to was stopping at the same house with Mr. QUACKENBUSH, and as he intended to come to this country as soon as he could arrange his affairs, to him was intrusted the duty of informing the relatives of Mr. QUACKENBUSH in Warwick. He was received there at first with suspicion, but he produced satisfactory references, and the family have taken steps to recover the fortune which awaits them in England."

A Steamboat Express Messenger Robbed of $2,500.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 1.

Yesterday morning, at about 6 o'clock, Mr. S. DUNNING, messenger of the American Express Company, running on the steamer *Andy Johnson*, upon opening his safe, in which money packages had been deposited the evening previous, found that he had been robbed of all intrusted him.

The *Andy Johnson's* time for starting up the river was at 4 o'clock the afternoon previous, but, owing to some repairs, she did not start out until about 9 o'clock A. M. yesterday. According to the messenger's statement, made to the general agent here early in the morning, he was absent last night at the Varieties Theatre, and left his safe in his stateroom on the boat. He returned about 4 o'clock in the morning, and found the outside door of his berth locked, but the door leading into the cabin unfastened. He also stated that he examined his safe, and found his money packages all right. He then went to bed, and put his pants, containing the key to the safe, under his pillow. Awaking at 6 o'clock, he found the money missing. He started immediately to inform the agent, who resided some distance from the office of the Company, and came back in time to catch the boat just starting out. The agent arrived too late for it. Meanwhile the cabin night watchman had been arrested and locked up. He will get a hearing as soon as the *Andy Johnson* returns from her trip up the river, to-morrow or Wednesday morning.

The messenger stated to the agent that the only thing peculiar about the robbery was that he found the safe key in another pocket in the morning from the one in which he always carried it. When the money packages were delivered to him at the office here there were $1,500. Two packages or more were received on the boat, making, as the agent thinks, not far from $2,500 in all taken. It is the custom, the agent informs us, when a boat is detained in port over night to return the money packages for safe keeping to the office, where it remains until just prior to the departure of the boat next morning. This was not done in this case. The examination of the watchman upon the return of the boat may bring more facts to light. At present there is no proof of guilt against any person—only an act of carelessness.

Carvers' Mass Meeting.

The carvers of this City and vicinity held a mass meeting at the New-York Casino, Nos. 51, 53 and 55 East Houston-street, last night. Mr. HUGH HORNAK, who presided, stated the object of the meeting to be the reorganization of the Carvers' Association of this City. Dr. DOUAI, editor of the *Arbeiter Union*, said the times were getting worse and worse for the workingmen of this country. Pauperism was on the increase. One-half of the wealth of this country was in the hands of about four per cent. of the population, while the remaining ninety-six per cent. had to share in the other half of that wealth. It was necessary for the workingman to live not as a mere machine, but as a man, as a moral human being, and to be enabled to educate his children as moral human beings. Union of the workingmen in their different trades was necessary, that they might enjoy the wealth they were creating. The trades' unions must join the International Laborers' Union, that the workingmen might exercise the requisite political influence in this country. Mr. H. DRURY spoke next, saying it was not sufficient for the workingmen to be well fed and well housed, but they were entitled to the full enjoyment of the result of their work. Combination of the workingmen was necessary for bettering their condition and carrying out civilization. The motto "production regulates price" was wrong, as was the "law of supply and demand." The speech was received with great applause.

Dr. DOUAI then spoke again in French, repeating the points which were contained in his German address. Speeches were also made by Messrs. CONRAD KUHN and FRED. HOMEIGHAUSEN, and the meeting then adjourned. A number of new members joined the Association during the evening. The Association now numbers about four hundred members.

The Defaulting Westchester County Treasurer and his Sureties.

In the month of December, 1861, HENRY WILLETTS, then Treasurer of the County of Westchester, absconded, and was at the time a defaulter to the amount of $150,000. His sureties, consisting of Darius Lyon, Robert R. Oakley, Elisha Crawford, Harvey Hensits, William H. Hensits, Caleb Martine, James Hatfield, Jacob Hunt, John Haviland, William C. Haviland, Aaron G. Haviland, Gilbert N. Tompkins and George Downing were then called upon for $150,000, the amount of the bonds given in behalf of Mr. WILLETTS; and as they refused to meet the demands made upon them by the Board of Supervisors, a suit was commenced against them for the same, and the case was tried, when a verdict was rendered in favor of the Supervisors in behalf of the county, but an appeal was made. Yesterday the case came up for trial before Judge GILBERT, but was adjourned until the next term.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.

A sweepstakes trot of an interesting character between five horses came off yesterday on the Fashion Course. It was for a stake of $1,200, with six entries, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, but only the following five started—W. SAUNDERS' b. g. *Western New-York*; M. RODEN's b. g. *Dresden*; PETER MANEE's g. g. *One of Two*; J. J. HORNBECK's s. g. *W. H. Taylor*; and W. BROWN's g. m. *Lady Hamilton*. Before the race commenced, *Taylor* had the call in the betting, but after *Dresden* had won the first heat he became as good a favorite as the former. *W. H. Taylor* won the second, third and fourth heats and the race. Time—2:30¼, 2:30, 2:29½, 2:32½.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

The Brooklyn Board of Education met yesterday afternoon, Dr. THORNE in the chair.

A petition from a number of citizens of the Ninth Ward asking for a new primary school, was referred to the Committee on Schoolhouses.

The Finance Committee reported bills amounting to $85,958 29, which were ordered to be paid.

Primary School No. 6 was changed into Grammar School No. 32.

A proposition to hire a Sunday School room in Vanderbilt-avenue, for primary school purposes, gave rise to some lively discussion, in the course of which Mr. CARROLL charged that hiring a [illegible] was an attempt to provide [illegible] the people," [illegible] the subject was referred [illegible] Committee on Schoolhouses.

The Committee on Schoolhouses were instructed to select a site for a school in District No. [illegible]

The Board then adjourned.

Suicide of a Boston Merchant.

Tuesday evening a man of respectable appearance applied for lodging at the Manhattan House, No. 26 Centre-street, having paid for which, he retired to his room. The next morning he did not appear, and the door of the room remaining locked during the day, at 2 o'clock last evening, the landlord suspecting something wrong, forced it open. Entering the room, he saw the lodger lying on the bed, fully dressed, except his coat and one shoe, but his face was dabbled with blood, and upon touching him it was found that he was dead. The landlord made no further examination, but hastened to the Sixth Precinct Station-House, where the gave information of the event, and Captain JOURDAN immediately proceeded to the scene of the tragedy, and after making an examination, discovered that the man had shot himself through the right temple; death must have been instantaneous, for the right hand still clenched the pistol, and the suicide must have been committed very soon after he entered the room, as the body was already rigid and decomposition had begun. Upon searching his effects, it was found that his name was P. G. CAMBRIDGE, and that he was a resident of Boston, who had lived at No. 217 K-street, South Boston. A letter was found, addressed "To some good brother Mason," asking that his effects might be forwarded to his wife, but that his body might be "buried in the sands a cable's length from the sounding sea." Nothing of value belonging to him, however, was found; but what there was, together with the body, was removed to the Sixth Precinct Station House. Captain JOURDAN notified the Masonic Relief Committee of the event, and they will forward the body to Boston after the inquest, to be held this morning by Coroner KEENAN. It is supposed from the tenor of the papers found upon the body that the deceased had committed suicide during a temporary aberration of mind, probably induced by business reverses.

Musquito Bites.

A never-failing antidote for the poison of musquitoes, flies and other insects has been found in BURNETT'S KALLISTON, for sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

LATEST FROM THE LADIES.—Since the introduction of PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, ladies who formerly used dyes are universally abandoning them. They find the new article so harmless, so clean and pure, so pleasant to the senses, and withal so superior as a means of renewing the original color, that they absolutely shudder when they think of the filthy stuff they once used.—*Advertisement.*

WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'s, No. 25 John-street, New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

CÆSAR covered his bald head and gray hair with a laurel crown. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR covers gray heads with the still more welcome locks of youth.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & CO., 189 Broadway, New-York watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the week, together with fresh editorial comments.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Foreign Intelligence.

CABLE TELEGRAMS: Latest Telegraphic News from All Parts of the World.

GREAT BRITAIN: Death of the Marquis of Grosvenor; Shipbuilding Abroad; Questions for American Shipbuilders; Archbishop Cullen and the Fenians.

SPAIN: Description of the Fight at Saragossa; Terrible Scenes in the Town; Destruction of Property; Murders.

FRANCE: The Political Situation; Health of the Emperor.

CHINA AND JAPAN: The Shanghae Journals on Chinese Emigration; Murders at Samarinda; Blowing Up of Junks.

EGYPT: Departure of Sir Samuel Baker's African Exploring Expedition; Programme of the Explorer; The Suez Canal.

General Topics.

SOCIAL SCIENCE: Meeting of the American Social Science Association; Addresses of President Eliot, Professor T. W. Dwight, Frederic Kapp and General James A. Garfield.

INTERNAL REVENUE: Comparative Statement of Total Collections in Leading Districts for the First Quarter of the Fiscal Year.

OUR IRON WORKS: Why Our Works in New-York are No Longer Productive; Business Almost at a Standstill; Causes of the Decline and the Remedy.

THE TURF: The Extra Day at Jerome Park; The Steeple Chase and Mile-Heat Race.

THE STONEWALL DISASTER: Description of the Scene; The River Filled with Drowning People; List of the Saved; Names of the Missing; Condemnation of the Captain of the *Submarine*.

MISCELLANEOUS: Obituaries of Professor Cunnington, the Marquis of Westminster and Mr. Paul Spofford; The Public Debt Statement; The Pacific Railroad Report; a New Opera House in Washington.

Political.

THE ELECTIONS: Reported and Estimated Majorities; The City Vote for Comptroller; Election Day in this City; The Members of the New Legislature; Latest Returns from Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Illinois, Maryland, New-Jersey, Alabama, Minnesota and Michigan; State Officers Elected.

MISCELLANEOUS: Address of the Texan Democratic State Committee; The Woman's Parliament; Woman's Suffrage Convention.

Agricultural.

Review of the Cattle and Produce Markets; Close of the American Institute Fair; Preliminary Report on the Crops from the Department of Agriculture; Winter Management of Stock; Green Corn Packing; Steam Plowing; Cooking Food for Stock; The Small Fruit Business; Corn and Hogs; Brevities; Cotton and Sugar in Louisiana; The Tobacco Yield in Kentucky; Fires on the Missouri Prairies.

Editorial Comments.

THE ELECTIONS: What the Administration is Doing; Fraud in Presidential Elections; The Effect of one Democratic Principle; The Decision in the Yerger Case; Crowding in the Cities; General Grant and the Democracy; Brevities.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers, in any part of the country, for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25. An extra copy to getter up of club of ten or twenty subscribers, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

A Favorable Notoriety.—The good reputation and extended use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases has caused the Troches to be extensively imitated. Obtain only the genuine "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not be influenced by those who make more profit by selling worthless imitations.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. Call Attention to the auction sale of twenty-four valuable lots in the City of Poughkeepsie, and 519 acres of farming and timber lands in that vicinity, to be sold THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House, Poughkeepsie, by order of the referee, being part of the estate of Elizabeth Ludlow.

Take the 8 o'clock train, Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th-st. and 10th-av. Full particulars and maps can be had at the sale.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

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Gent's and Boys' Boots and Shoes. CANTRELL'S, No. 241 4th-av.

MARRIED.

THOMPSON—POTTER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 2, at St. George's Church, Schenectady, by the Bishop of New-York and Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, LAUNT THOMPSON to MARIA, daughter of the late Bishop Alonzo Potter, of Pennsylvania.

DIED.

BANGS.—At New-Haven, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 2, Rev. HEMAN BANGS, in his 80th year.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the First M. E. Church, New-Haven, on Friday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CLISBY.—At Macon, Ga., on Monday, Nov. 1, J. H. HANSON, son of Joseph and Collette Clisby, aged 5 years.

CORLIES.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 2, LYDIA L. CORLIES, widow of the late Joseph W. Corlies.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to [illegible]

[illegible]—On Wednesday, Nov. 3, [illegible] Christ Church, New-Brighton, S. I. [illegible] at 1 o'clock.

[illegible]—At Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 2, [illegible] MOUNTAIN, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends and those of his son-in-law, George [illegible] A. Harding, are invited to attend [illegible] on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., [illegible] No. 167 [illegible]-place, Brooklyn.

GRAY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1869, WM. M. GRAY, M. D.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, [illegible] A. M., from his late residence, [illegible] The remains will be interred in Green-Wood.

GUNN.—ANNIE G., the beloved wife of [illegible] Gunn, aged 26 years, born in [illegible], County Kerry, Ireland.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 437 East 14th-st., on Friday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely.

GIBSON.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 3, at Yonkers, CATHARINE STUART, infant daughter of W. A. and Amelia Gibson, aged 4 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents on Friday, at 3½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 2:30 P. M. train from 30th-st.

GRAHAM.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, CORNELIA GRAHAM, wife of the late David Graham, and daughter of the late Robert Hyslop.

Notice of the funeral given hereafter.

HARRISON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 3, after a short illness, (inflammation of the lungs) THOMAS HARRISON, aged 47 years, 3 months and 19 days.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

HITCHCOCK.—At Homer, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 3, of typhoid fever, NOAH HITCHCOCK, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Homer, on Friday, [illegible] 5th inst.

JENKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 2, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH JENKINS, widow of the late [illegible] Jenkins, aged 79 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, John Keyes and John A. Elwell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Nov. 5, at 1 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Chas. W. Brown, No. 29 Dean-st.

LIVINGSTON.—At his residence on Washington Heights, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, MORGAN LEWIS LIVINGSTON, eldest son of the late Maturin Livingston, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Hyde Park, on Saturday morning, Nov. 6, on the arrival of the 10:30 Hudson River train from New-York.

POST.—On Tuesday, Nov. 2, GEORGE D. POST, of this City, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 13 Waverley-place, on Thursday, 4th inst., at 4 P. M.

POLLOCK.—Suddenly, on Sunday evening, Oct. 31, SARAH, widow of Benjamin Pollock, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, at the Washington-square M. E. Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment by the 11 o'clock A. M. train.

SABBATON.—At Albany, on Monday evening, Nov. 1, PAUL A. SABBATON, formerly of this City, in the 81st year of his age.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL
FOR THIS WEEK
CONTAINS:
PARISIAN STREET LIFE.
A STORY BY FROUDE, THE HISTORIAN.
THE CONTINUATION OF MRS. OLYPHANT'S SUPERB STORY OF THE "THREE BROTHERS."
WOMAN IN EUROPE. BY Dr. OSGOOD.
THE CHARITY INSTITUTIONS OF NEW-YORK CITY. Continued from last week. Illustrated.
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Nov. 6, 1869, will close at this office on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45 A. M.; D and E, 11:15 A. M.; C and O, 11:30 A. M.; F and G, 10:50 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE IN speaking of the Perkins & House Non-Explosive Lamp, sold by G. W. LEONARD, No. 19 Cortlandt-st., New-York, says: "The Lamp may be filled with benzine and held upside down over a fire, it may be rolled about the floor or kicked on the ground without going out and with no danger of explosion. All the points at which danger may be feared have been so carefully guarded that disaster of the kind so common is simply a mechanical impossibility. While the use of dangerous oils is so common in all parts of the country prudence requires that all the explosive lamps should be discarded."

It took the premium (medal and diploma) at American Institute Fair just closed.

HOTHOUSES AND SKYLIGHTS painted and glazed in the best manner; charges reasonable. From long experience, I can warrant my work free from leakage. All country orders attended to at short notice. P. FLAHERTY, No. 156 Reade-st.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSTIPATION, diarrhea, nervousness, and all bilious, liver and stomach complaints, cured by the REVALENTA FOOD; 70,000 cures; copies gratis on demand, by T. DU BARRY, No. 163 William-st., N. Y.

A.—U. S. FIRE EXTINGUISHER, same as supplied to the N. Y. Fire Department. Always ready for instant use. No building safe without it. Beware of worthless imitations. U. S. Fire Extinguisher Co., No. 8 Dey-st., N. Y.

WHATEVER THE ACHE OR PAIN—however severe or acute—whether from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Paralysis or other cause, quickly relieved and permanently cured by Hyatt's Swiss Liniment. 50c. Sold by all druggists.

SQUIRE & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON st., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silverware. Diamonds a specialty.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED meeting of this Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½, at its rooms in the Cooper Building. GEO. PEYTON, Rec. Sec'y.

LOOK AT KELTY'S ADVERTISEMENT in another part of this paper.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

WEDLOCK; OR, THE RIGHT RELATIONS OF THE SEXES. Disclosing the Laws of Conjugal Selection, showing who may and who may not marry. By the author of "New Physiognomy" and "How to Read Character." One 12mo vol., 250 pages, price $1 50; in extra gilt, $2. Sold by booksellers and news men. Sent first post [illegible] By S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

"WITCHCRAFT."—ALL ABOUT IT IN the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for November. [illegible] Only 30 cents, [illegible] S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE TRA[illegible]

The attendance at the [illegible] yesterday was very light. The sales [illegible] were quite attractive, but the election [illegible] probably interfered, and there [illegible] of the regular visitors present. [illegible] A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., with their usual promptness, commenced the sale of Flatbush property, but it was evident the people were not in a buying humor, and, after disposing of one lot, they discontinued and adjourned the sale until the 17th inst. Their action in commencing at all was very commendable. The probabilities of a successful sale were all against them, but they had promised the public the opportunity to purchase, and, living strictly to the letter of their agreement, they offered it. Finding no demand, they stopped almost as soon as they began.

The Astoria sale, by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, was more successful. The property offered is [illegible] about a mile from the ferries, and has for many years past been used as a cemetery. The sale was absolute and the attendance very large, completely filling the Trustees' Hall. The bidding was spirited. The sale amounted to $26,455, which was about $11,000 more than the price estimated by the village authorities. The sale lasted one hour, and in less than fifty minutes after its conclusion the auctioneers had received their fees and the ten per cent. deposit, finishing in time to embark on the 3:15 Harlem boat for New-York.

To-day, at the Court House, Poughkeepsie, Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell two lots west side of Academy-street, between Barclay and Franklin streets, each 50x140 feet; northwest corner of Hamilton and Barclay streets, lot 38x182 feet; three lots northwest corner of Carrol and Franklin streets, each 50x160 feet; three lots northwest corner of Franklin and Academy streets, each 50x160 feet; twelve lots on Liberty-street, between Barclay and Franklin streets, each 50 by 140 feet; three lots southeast corner of Montgomery and Carrol streets, each 42.6x120 feet. Also, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of J. L. LEFFERTS, Esq., referee, 819 acres of valuable farming and timber land in Stanford, Dutchess County, N. Y. The property consists of 379 acres of clear land and 440 acres of land covered principally with oak, maple and chestnut timber. The accessibility of this property by railroad renders it as desirable as any in that portion of Dutchess County. The land will be sold in parcels of from 30 to 130 acres each. Maps of the property can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-street, New-York; ROBERT N. PALMER, Esq., Market-street, Poughkeepsie; or of Messrs. A. & J. Z. LOTT, attorneys, No. 13 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn.

At the Exchange Salesroom Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. have, by order of trustees, a sale of 300 valuable building lots, situate on Bennett, Shepard, Eldert, Baltic, Bay, Union, Blake and Duryea avenues, and on Broadway, in East New-York, Long Island. The lots are well located, on high ground, convenient to the railroad, are free from rock, and will be sold on easy terms.

Next week, at the Exchange Salesroom, Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will offer ninety-one acres of very choice land in Ossining, Westchester County, N. Y., about half a mile from Scarborough Station, on the Hudson River Railroad. Westchester County property has of late been in great demand, and as this is delightfully located, and in a very desirable and rapidly improving neighborhood, it is worthy the attention of all who are interested in land in this locality. Descriptive maps of the property are now ready at the auctioneers' office, No. 77 Cedar-street.

At Bergen Point, N. J., Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., have an elegant country seat to be disposed of at private sale.

At Orange, N. J., Messrs. BLACKWELL & SMITH have a number of villas, villa sites and farms, also offered at private sale. Particulars concerning them may be obtained at their offices, No. 243 Broadway, and corner Main and Cone streets, Orange.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

Building and lot, No. 17 Attorney-st., 60 ft. s. of Grand-st., lot 40x20 ... $3,900

FLATBUSH, L. I.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 lot, n. w. corner Hudson and Cortelyou avs., 25x104.6 ... $435

ASTORIA, L. I.

By Johnson & Miller.

1 lot, No. 18, Ridge and Crescent sts., 122x25 ... $675
2 lots, Nos. 19 and 20, Ridge and Crescent sts., 21x100 ... 850
1 lot, No. 17, Ridge and Crescent sts., 25x98 ... 500
2 lots, Nos. 15 and 16, Ridge-st., 25x98 ... 425
1 lot, No. 14, Ridge-st., 25x100 ... 400
4 lots, Nos. 1 to 4, Academy and Ridge sts., 25x100, each ... 400
4 lots, Nos. 5 to 8, Ridge-st., 25x100 ... 310
5 lots, Nos. 9 to 13, Ridge-st., 25x100 ... 325
1 lot, No. 21, Crescent and Ridge sts., 25x77 ... 510
1 lot, No. 22, Crescent-st., 25x[illegible] ... 410
4 lots, Nos. 23 to 26, Crescent-st., 25x98, each ... 425
1 lot, No. 27, Crescent-st., 25x95 ... 405
1 lot, No. 28, Crescent-st., 25x95 ... 425
3 lots, Nos. 29 to 31, Radde-st., 25x91, each ... 320
1 lot, No. 37, Radde and Ridge sts., 25x100 ... 510
1 lot, No. 36, Radde and Ridge sts., 22x100 ... 510
2 lots, Nos. 33 and 34, Ridge-st., 25x100, each ... 390
2 lots, Nos. 38 Radde and Ridge sts., 25x100 ... 300
1 lot, No. 39, Ridge-st., 25x100 ... 500
1 lot, No. 40, Ridge-st., 25x100 ... 570
1 lot, No. 41, Ridge-st., 25x100 ... 470
1 lot, No. 58, Academy and Ridge sts., 25x100 ... [illegible]
4 lots, Nos. 54 to 57, Academy-st., 25x100, each ... 410
6 lots, Nos. 48 to 53, Academy-st., 25x100, each ... 440
3 lots, Nos. 42 to 44, Radde-st., 25x100, each ... 410
3 lots, Nos. 45 to 47, Radde-st., 25x100 each ... 290
1 gore lot, No. 59, Academy-st., 54x82x9 ... 210
2 lots, No. 60 and 61, Bradford-st., 25x100, each ... 360

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Spring-st., No. 187, 25x100; also rear strip, 17x38.9 ... $28,500
Wall and Water sts., s. w. corner, 42.9x40 ... 3,200
5th-st., s. s., 117.9 ft. e. of Avenue B, 17.9x98.2 ... 6,000
11th-st., n. s., 32 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 24.6x70, 3-5 share ... 2,800
24th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 1st-av., h. and l., 25x98.9 ... 5,250
36th-st., n. s., 515.10 ft. w. of 9th-av., 15.5x98.9x15.17x98.9 ... 10,000
43d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., h. and l., 25x100 ... 10,000
57th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5 ... 7,375
58th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.5 ... 22,000
87th-st., s. s., 280 ft. w. of Avenue A, 77x55x7.14.6x21.9x28.4 ... 1,500
114th-st., n. s., 66.5 ft. w. of 3d-av., h. and l., 17.10x100.10 ... 6,240
132d-st., n. s., 360 ft. e. of 6th-av., h. and l., 16.8x99.11 ... nom.
3d-av., w. s., 73.1 ft. n. of 2[illegible]-st., h. and l., 24x100 ... 32,750
4th-av., e. s., 24.9 ft. s. of 27th-st., 74x80 ... } nom.
27th-st., s. s., 30 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x98.9 ... }
Washington-st., e. s., 79 ft. s. of Charlton-st., h. and l., 27.2x70.4 ... 28,750

Leases Recorded.

Madison-av., No. 98, 4¼ yrs., { 8 mos., per year ... $2,800; 4 yrs., per yr. ... 3,000 }
178th-st., n. s., 320.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 17½ years, per year ... 1,125

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., n. s., 17.6 ft. w. of Pearsall-st., 17.6x80 ... $10,250
Bridge-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of York-st., 75x100 ... 12,000
Cedar-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Willow-st., 50x97.6 ... 875
Clark-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 25x136.6 ... 6,500
Dean-st., n. s., 208 ft. w. of Albany-av., 21x107 ... 5,500
Douglass-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 50x100 ... 2,600
Douglass-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 25x100 ... 900
Graham-st., e. s., 117.4 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 24.4x ... 7,000
Hall and Van Buren sts., s. e. corner, 20x100, grt. ... 13,800
Hart-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 5x7.125 ... 50
Huron-st., s. s., 170 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x100 ... 1,650
Jay-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Tillary-st., 25x107.6, Nov. 1, 1869 ... 6,100
Same property, Nov. 1, 1869 ... 5,200
Lefferts-st., s. s., 293.10 ft. e. of Classon-av., 11x125x10.125 ... 15,000
Leonard-st., e. s., 18.9 ft. n. of Calyer-st., 18.9x75 ... 5,800
Leonard-st., e. s., 37.8 ft. n. of Calyer-st., 18.9x75 ... 6,000
Lorrimer-st., 20 ft. w. of Devoe-st., 104.9 ft. n. of, rear lot, 25x5x10.10x49.2x—x42.6 ... 250
Monroe-st., s. s., 245.5 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 19.6x90 ... 8,400
Monroe-st., s. s., 265 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 90x10x10x22x41.4x87.6x87.6x20 ... 6,000
Partition-st., n. e. s., 125 ft. from Van Brunt-st., 25x100, deed 1867 ... 35
Rodney-st., n. s., 102.4 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 4 in.x100 ... 20
Sackett-st., n. s., 245 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100 ... 13,000
Sackett-st., n. s., 265 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100 ... 13,000
Van Brunt-st., w. s., 50 ft. from Sullivan-st., h. and l., contract ... 2,250
South 2d and 5th sts., s. e. corner, 20x71.3 ... 3,000
South 3d-st., n. s., 376 ft. n. e. of 7th-st., 18.9x100 ... 50
9th and North 11th sts., southerly corner, 50x100 ... 4,000
8th-st., n. w. s., 50 ft. s. w. of North 9th-st., 25x100 } 1,800
9th-st., s. e. s., 125 ft. n. e. of North 10th-st., 20x100 }
10th-st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 3d-av. ... 5,800
14th-st., n. e. s., 212.10 ft. n. w. of 5th-av., 20x100 ... 3,300
16th-st., n. e. s., 248.9 ft. s. e. of 3d-av., 37.6x18.7x86.8x13.8 ... 3,000
Atlantic-av., s. s., 246 ft. e. of Vanderbilt-av., 27x100 ... 2,800
Grand-av., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Gates-av., h. and l., 12x100 ... 6,500
Grand-av., w. s., 271.5 ft. n. of Park-av., 22.3x25..x25 }
Grand-av., w. s., 256.5 ft. n. of Park-av., 22x25 }
Park-av. and Schenck-st., n. e. corner, 4x120 }
Schenck-st., e. s., 325 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 18.6x50x17x50 } R. & S., 150
Grand-av., w. s., 182 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 75x100 }
Steuben-st., e. s., 185 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 75x100 }
Steuben-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Park-av., 50x100 }
Greene-av., n. s., 285 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 18.9x100 (August, 1869) ... 6,025
Liberty-av., [illegible] s., 50 ft. w. of Van Siclen-av., 20x100 ... 2,700
[illegible] Hooper-st., [illegible] corner, [illegible] ... [illegible]
Miller-av., e. s., 105 ft. s. of Division-av., 25x100 ... 3,000
Miller-av., e. s., 130 ft. s. of Division-av., 25x100 ... 3,000
Montrose-av., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x100 ... 3,500
Wythe-av., s. w. s., 37 ft. n. w. of Hooper-st., 42x37 ... 16,000
Union-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of India-st., 25x100 ... 7,000
4th-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Warren-st., h. and l., 16.8x80.10, (Dec., 1866) ... 6,000
5th-av., s. e. s., 98.11 ft. n. e. of 18th-st., 18.9x100 ... 6,000
5th-av., s. e. s., 80.2 ft. s. w. of 17th-st., 18.9x100 ... 6,000
Lot No. 14, block No. 31, map 120 lots East New-York ... 300

QUEENS COUNTY.

Long Island City.

West [illegible]-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of West-av., h. and l., 25x100 ... $3,000

Newtown.

Lots Nos. 1 to 11, 13, 15, 22, 23, 28, 34, 36, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 49, 50, each 25x100 ... $4,000

College Point.

Fulton-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Lafayette-st., 50x103 ... $360

Little Neck.

North Hempstead and Flushing road, n. s. A. Lynch's ... $12,500

Far Rockaway.

Van Nostrand's plot, adjoining Craft's, 13 acres ... $1,700

Hempstead.

South Oyster Bay road, s. s., adjoining Gildersleeve's, h. and l., 65x200 ... $5,000

Flushing.

Flushing to Pidgeon Meadow road, adjoining Salt's, 12¼ acres ... $2,075

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

White Plains road, s. s., adjoining Croton Aqueduct, part G. L. McKenzie's ... $30,500

Morrisania.

Elton-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Boston-road, 25x100 ... $1,000
134th-st., n. s., 275 feet. of Willis-av., 50x100 ... 2,000
142d-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x100 ... 1,300

Ossining.

Spring-st., w. s., lot No. 12, F. Larking's property, 50x145 ... $600

West Farms.

Hoffman-st., e. s., lot "T," Cedar hill, 25x120 ... $725

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Bank-st., n. s., indefinite, 22x32 ... $6,200
Court-st., 5 tracts; Lincoln-st., 1 tract ... 315
Court-st., corner of South 7th-st., 100x125 ... 1,500
Kinney-st., n. s., indefinite, 20x65 ... 5,500
Montgomery and Spring avs., s. w. corner, 304 ft. front ... 9,000
Pennington-st., s. s., indefinite, 50x100 ... 6,000
South-st., s. s., indefinite, 40x200 ... 9,000
Springfield-av. and Sayres-st., s. w. corner, 128 ft. front ... 4,800
Union-st., w. s., indefinite, 20 ft. front ... 3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,
At a great bargain,
A VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY
ON WEST-ST., NEAR FULTON, AND TWO STORES ADJOINING.
A great opportunity for investment, either for mercantile or hotel purposes.
Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LARGE CORNER ON BROADWAY —For sale a large and valuable corner, fully improved, on the west side of Broadway, near Stewart's upper store; will exchange for good railroad or other bonds, or good City property in part payment. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—For sale, a property on 5th-av., 50x100 feet; first-class buildings, suitable for a hotel, club, or institution; located near 42d-st.; price, $120,000; ground in fee. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ELEGANT NEW HOUSES FOR SALE.—Parties contemplating purchasing are requested to examine the new block of houses on west side of Madison-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK—FOUR lots on 5th-av., including corner with adjoining street lot, near 78th-st. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

WHARF PROPERTY FOR SALE—A valuable plot of ground at Brooklyn, convenient to Fulton Ferry, with pier and depth of water for the largest vessels; also, right to fill out to bulk-head line. The attention of manufacturers, warehousemen and coal dealers is invited to this property, as it is well adapted to their uses. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Hicks-st., Brooklyn, with possession; three-story high-stoop brick, in excellent order; lot 25x100; price only $8,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

The attention of parties wanting suburban residences is called to the magnificent farm, commonly known as the

HERRICK PROPERTY
AT
TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON,

Consisting of upward of 100 acres, all commanding unequaled
RIVER AND INLAND VIEWS.
This property has been laid out and will now be sold in sites of from
ONE TO FIFTEEN ACRES,
as purchasers may desire. A fine avenue has been opened and worked through the entire property, giving a fine frontage and easy access to each plot. For advantages of churches, schools, markets and all the conveniences of living and of
GOOD SOCIETY,
Tarrytown cannot be surpassed. The property is one hour from New-York and
TEN MINUTES' WALK
from depot and steamboat landing, and has the advantage of being in the village and yet overlooking it and the surrounding country for twenty miles. The
MAGNIFICENT STONE HOUSE
on the premises contains twenty-one rooms, beside ample cellar room; hot and cold water, furnace, &c., and will be sold with eight or more acres.
Maps, photographs and full particulars at the offices of
MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York, and opposite the depot, Tarrytown.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES
ON CASTLETON HEIGHTS,
STATEN ISLAND.
GREAT SALE OF THE SEASON.
Andrew Wilson, Jr.'s, subdivision of
GRAND VIEW PARK
at public auction without reserve, THURSDAY, Nov. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M.,
30 VILLA PLOTS,
equal in area to 1,000 city lots. The finest opportunity to secure economical, accessible, beautiful
RURAL HOMES
within one hour of New-York.
THE MOST PICTURESQUE ROMANTIC SITES ON THE ISLAND.
LOTS FROM ONE TO FIVE ACRES,
each commanding
A MAGNIFICENT OCEAN VIEW.
THREE COMFORTABLE DWELLINGS, WITH ALL APPURTENANCES.
10,000 FEET OF AVENUES
have been cut and graded, and the Park elegantly landscaped, without regard to cost.
The attention of business men is especially called to this valuable property, as presenting unusual advantages for
BEAUTIFUL HOMES
OR SPECULATIVE INVESTMENT.
REMEMBER,
THURSDAY, Nov. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M.
All who desire to attend the sale will take the Staten Island boat at the Battery, foot of Broadway, at 11 o'clock precisely, and landing at Vanderbilt, will find carriages to convey them to the grounds free. Ladies and gentlemen who may favor the proprietor with their company on that occasion will find that every provision for their comfort and enjoyment has been made that hospitality can suggest.
For descriptive pamphlets, maps, circulars, or further information, apply to
ANDREW WILSON, Jr., or
FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., No. 134 Broadway, to
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 136 Broadway, or
JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J., 40 minutes by Erie Railway from foot of Chambers or Twenty-third-st., choice building plots close to the depot. For sale by the Mount Rutherford Company at private sale only. Apply to ROBT. BLAUVELT, No. 157 Broadway, or R. H. BARROWS, Rutherford Park.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, A farm of 37 acres, three miles from the City Hall, New-Haven, Conn.; eligibly situated with farm house, new barns, choice fruit, &c. Inquire of J. COIT, No. 59 Hillhouse-av., New-Haven.

FOR SALE—AT MONTROSE, N. J., ON easy terms, an elegant new residence, with all modern improvements, about 500 yards from the depot; or will rent at $50 per month until May 1. ALBERT L. GIESE, No. 14 Pine-st.

TWO OF THE CHEAPEST AND MOST desirable country seats and farms on Hudson River for sale; east side, two hours from City. Apply at No. 65 Warren-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY and basement house No. 63 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. It is in complete order and will be let at a moderate rent to a private family only, with immediate possession. Apply to J. F. DE SILVER, No. 62 William-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, the building No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., with immediate possession. For further particulars and terms apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 21 Pine-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 3 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 12 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FOUR-story high-stoop stone or brick house, with or without stable, between 5th and Madison avs. and 30th and 40th sts., not less than 25 feet wide, unfurnished; possession in November. Address box No. 628 Post Office, stating lowest cash price, with description and location.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLE, FULLY furnished house, until May next; above 14th-st.; rent not over $[illegible] per month. Address W., Box No. 489 Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF
VALUABLE TIMBER AND FARM LANDS,
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Under the direction of J. L. Lefferts, Referee.
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., ON THURSDAY, NOV. 4,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
AT THE COURT HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE,
BEING PART OF THE ESTATE OF ELIZABETH LUDLOW,
819 acres of farm and timber lands, situated about two miles from Bangall Station, on Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, consisting of chestnut, oak and maple of the best quality. Also, at same time and place, 24 lots in the City of Poughkeepsie.
Book maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY JOHNSON & MILLER, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
TUESDAY, NOV. 9,
at 12 o'clock at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
IMPORTANT ABSOLUTE SALE.
FIFTY CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,
adjoining the
CITY OF BROOKLYN,
being part of the block bounded by
EAST NEW-YORK AND UTICA AVS. AND FURNALD-ST.
East New-York-av. is the principal thoroughfare leading to the grand southeasterly entrance of Prospect Park. The property to be sold is located within 25 minutes' drive of the South or Hamilton-av. Ferries, over one of the finest avenues in the United States, viz., Union-st., which is paved with Nicolson pavement and runs direct from the ferry through Prospect Park, thereby bringing the property almost at the doors of New-York City. The lots will rent for garden purposes for more than the annual taxes. The grades are good and the property as desirable for investment as any now in the market. Many wealthy capitalists from New-York and Hartford, Conn., have made large purchases in the vicinity.
Also, at same time and place,
BALANCE OF THE PROPERTY SITUATED AT GREAT NECK, L. I.,
formerly belonging to Hon. BENJ. WOOD, consisting of
150 DESIRABLE LOTS.
All of the above property will be sold absolutely, regardless of price.
Maps and particulars at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA., AND VICINITY.
ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1869.
In pursuance of the act approved Dec. 15, 1868, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, West Va., and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.
The value of this property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it herein, but a description of the same is being prepared, and will be sent to persons who may wish it, as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to this office.
The property will be sold in lots. The first will include the Musket Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the western boundary, on the Potomac, the Armory Canal, and water power of the river. The walls of two large buildings are standing on this ground, and the foundations of several others; and the water wheels, with gearing, and the flumes are in almost perfect order. Three of them are turbines, of the most approved kind, and the others are mostly cast iron with wooden buckets.
The second will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power on the Shenandoah, the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.
The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of 68 acres of land on the south, and a lot on the Harper's Ferry shore opposite.
The fourth will be the perpetual right to cut and remove wood from a tract of 1,395 acres mountain land across the Shenandoah.
The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,400 acres of land known as Friend's Ore Bank, acquired by deed from Henry Lee and others.
The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.
The Government will convey to the purchasers, after payment shall have been made in full, all its right and title to the property, which is believed to be perfect in every case.
The terms of sale, prescribed by law, are a credit of one and two years, the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and these terms must be complied with within ten days after the sale.
A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.
The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory.
A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.
Persons who purchased lots in 1852, and have not fully paid for them, are notified that if they pay what is due before the day of sale, the lots will be deeded to them, otherwise they will be resold.
A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEES' SALE OF 300 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AT EAST NEW-YORK, LONG ISLAND.—By order of Messrs. Miller, Stoutenburgh & Peckham.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of trustees, 300 valuable building lots, situate on Bennett, Shepard, Eldert, Baltic, Bay, Union, Blake and Duryea avs. and on Broadway, in East New-York, Long Island.
East New-York adjoins the City of Brooklyn, and contains a population of several thousand; it is of easy access by cars, which every few minutes leave the different ferries connecting that city with New-York. It possesses many of the advantages of Brooklyn, and being outside of the city limits is free from its heavy taxation. The lots to be sold are only about ten minutes' walk from the terminus of the different railroads, are located on high ground and free from rock. Possessing the advantages of good soil, easy access and proximity to New-York, there is no place which offers greater inducements to those of moderate or small capitals than East New-York. The lots will be sold in plots to suit purchasers, and on easy terms. Title indisputable, printed abstracts of which will be furnished.
Maps and full particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, under the direction of J. L. Lefferts, Esq., Referee, No. 138 Duane-st., at auction.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:
DUANE-ST.—The valuable extra large lot with building, known as No. 138 Duane-st., south side, between West Broadway and Hudson-st., being 34.11 front, 48.6 rear, 120.3 in depth, and having a frontage on Hudson-st. Terms at sale. A. & Z. LOTT, Attorneys.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

YONKERS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—By order of the Supreme Court—in partition.—The valuable farm formerly occupied by Peter A. Cowdrey, deceased, consisting of about 150 acres, with the dwelling house and outbuildings thereon, situate on the road leading from the Tuckahoe road to Mile Square, will be sold, on the premises, by JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer, on TUESDAY, 16th November, inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.
This farm is distant about 2½ miles from West Mount Vernon Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and about three miles from the village of Yonkers, and is in the immediate neighborhood of new railroad lines now in contemplation. There are upon it many beautiful building sites, with very commanding views, and the land will be sold in parcels varying from five to twelve acres each, according to a map, which may be examined at the office of the subscribers or of the auctioneer. A new road has been lately laid out from Yonkers to Bronxville, crossing Central-avenue and winding across this farm in the most advantageous manner, and which will reduce the distance from Yonkers to about two miles. This new road is now staked out, and the land will be sold with fronts upon it wherever available.
For terms of sale and all other information inquire of W. L. & F. H. COWDREY, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, No. 65 Chambers and No. 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—SPECIAL SALE OF EXTRA QUALITY WINES, LIQUORS, &c., IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR ONE OF OUR LEADING CLUBS TO ORDER.
On THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 11 o'clock,
AT THEIR SALESROOMS, NO. 65 CHAMBERS AND NO. 77 READE STS., AN EXTRAORDINARY FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS WINES AND LIQUORS AS ABOVE, JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM BONDED WAREHOUSES, viz.:
Eight cases Duncan Sherry, twelve cases Amontillado and Solera Sherry, eleven cases Crown and Vine Pino Sherry; Blandy Maderia, in bottles, 1844; Pomarde Burgundy, in cases; Oleroso and Club Sherry, in demijohns; Olive Oil, in bottles; Sazarack Brandy, 1795; White Seal Maderia, London Dock Port, vintage 1851; Otard Brandy, 1805; very old Scotch and Irish Whisky, and a variety of other first-class Wines, full particulars of which will be found in the catalogue. We hazard nothing in saying that the above is the finest invoice we have ever offered at auction.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE ROOMS and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 3 and 4, at 7 o'clock, sale of a fine private library, comprising a very choice selection of illustrated and standard books. Also many very rare and scarce works in fine bindings. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.
AUTOGRAPH SALE.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 5 and 6, sale of a private collection of autograph letters, manuscripts, &c., some of great value, comprising letters of Presidents, Generals, Colonial Governors, Statesmen, Signers of Constitution and Confederation, celebrated Authors, Statesmen, &c., &c.; also, a very fine collection of continental money. Catalogues ready. Autographs on exhibition.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BOILER SALE.—WILL BE SOLD WHERE the boiler now lies, foot of 12th-st., East River, on wharf and the yard of the Novelty Iron Works a small tubular boiler on THURSDAY, Nov. 4 at 11 A. M., by order of Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, Commandant of Brooklyn Navy Yard. Terms cash.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, NOV. 5—AT 10 A. M., AT THE salesroom, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn, large assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, fancy goods, mirrors, velvet and other carpets, stoves, &c.; two Newell & Day's patent safe locks, rosewood pianos, &c.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY, 5th inst., at 11 A. M., at YOUNG & ELLIOTT'S, No. 9 John-st., a choice assortment, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, crocus, narcissus, jonquilles, &c., &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The firm of J. JOHNSON & CO. is this day (Monday, Oct. 25, 1869,) dissolved by mutual consent. M. A. SUTHERLAND will assume the liabilities and sign in liquidation.
J. JOHNSON,
S. J. MIDDLEBROOK,
M. A. SUTHERLAND.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 Washington-square, (south,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for Business or College on reasonable terms.
For references, terms, &c., see circulars to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.
Students admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Extra branches optional.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

DR. F. BERTHET'S FRENCH, English and Classical School commences its fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 800 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 332 4th-av.—106th year.
English, classical and primary departments; French, German, Drawing; pupils prepared for any college in the country; charge from the date of entrance; corps of thorough teachers. B. H. CAMPBELL, A. B., Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 5, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
French and English Boarding and Day School FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 26 East 21st-st.
Was reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 21.
Address, personally or by letter, as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 29th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, PRINCIPAL.
The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of November.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 53 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts. Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $200 per year. For circulars address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGlish day school for little boys. Mrs. PARROTT, assisted by professors, continues to receive her pupils at No. 50 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Circulars at Lockwood's.

$5 EACH—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, day and evening preparatory course; ladies department; private instruction; telegraphy, French, German and short hand. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 22. For circulars apply as above.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French School for Boys, Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 West 24th-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for boys, No. 626 6th-av., near 37th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., 153 East 33d-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

SOUTH ORANGE PRIORY, N. J.—French and English boarding and day school. Address Miss GALE.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 14, No. 1,267 Broadway.

MISS H. C. ARBUCKLE'S SELECT class for little girls, now open at No. 289 West 36th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL. White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL, NO. 49 Irving-place, reopened Sept. 21.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, GRADUATE OF one of our best public schools, of considerable experience in teaching, would like a couple of pupils to instruct in the English branches, Latin and the rudiments of French; highest references given. Address S. S. R., Box No. 3,148 Post Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street; and also the making of that part of Broadway, between Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth streets, and that part between Forty-second and Forty-seventh streets, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that, in compliance with the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of the City of New-York, and to carry the alterations into effect," passed May 17, 1869, three-fifths being present, they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held before the Honorable Albert Cardozo, Justice, in Room No. 13, second story, in the new Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening of Broadway to the width of one hundred feet, and the straightening of the same, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, and also the making of that part of Broadway between Thirty-second-street and Thirty-fifth-street, and between Forty-second-street and Forty-seventh-street, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York, in the manner provided by said act of said Legislature.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber has been appointed by the Supreme Court, receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the BAILEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, entitled "Of the voluntary dissolution of corporations." All persons indebted to the said Company are to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them, and to pay the same to the said receiver by the 24th day of December next. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Company are to deliver the same to the said receiver by the same day. All the creditors of the said Company are to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said receiver by the same day. And all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bailey Manufacturing Company are to present the same in writing and in detail to such receiver at his office, No. 169 Broadway, Room No. 15, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 3, 1869.
CHARLES FANNING, Receiver, &c.
MUNDY & STOUT, Attorneys,
No. 169 Broadway, New-York. n4-law6wTh

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court, receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the BAILEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of the City of New-York, does hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of the said Company, at No. 169 Broadway, Room No. 15, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be; and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated New-York, Nov. 3, 1869.
CHARLES FANNING, Receiver, &c.
MUNDY & STOUT, Attorneys,
No. 169 Broadway, New-York. n4-law6wTh

STATIONERY.

WM. H. WOGLOM & READING, STATIONERS, Blank Book Manufacturers and Job Printers, No. 343 Greenwich-st., between Barclay and Robinson sts. A large assortment of first-class account books and stationery constantly on hand.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SISTERS, (Protestant,) situations, one as good plain cook; is an excellent baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer; would prefer living together, and would not object to doing the washing of a small family; comfortable situations more an object than wages; best City reference. Apply at No. 213 East 9th-st., near 2d-av., third floor, right.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH person, a situation as infant's or child's nurse; just disengaged, in consequence of the lady going to travel; or would wait on young ladies; satisfactory City references to be had as to capability and character. Can be seen for two days at No. 46 3d-av., corner of 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY an English Protestant woman, thoroughly experienced in the care of young children; fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant; understands the management of a nursery; can give many years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 644 3d-av., near 42d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant young girls, one as good plain cook in a private family, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; have the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 414 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or would take care of growing children, and assist with chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 149 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook in a private family; is an excellent baker, and understands her business; would assist with the coarse washing; best City reference, where she has lived four years. Apply for two days at No. 537 7th-av., near 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as nurse, to take charge of an infant from its birth or one month old; City reference. Call at No. 206 West 34th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by an American Protestant in a first-class family; can do all kinds of family sewing; can give the best reference. Address SEAMSTRESS, Box No. 141 *Times* Office, this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; has lived in the best families in the City; no objections to a private boarding house. Can be seen for two days at No. 260 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class chambermaid and seamstress; has a good machine of her own; can furnish the best of City reference. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth or grown children; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 268 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; has the best of City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 439 West 20th-st., near 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class chambermaid; can do up ladies' fineries and French fluting, or as laundress in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 322 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and plain sewer or plain waitress; can do sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 606 2d-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CHAMBERmaid and waitress, with excellent City references, in a private family; City or country; takes the entire charge of the silver and dining room; wages $12. Call at No. 203 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut, fit, dress hair, &c.; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City references. Apply at No. 349 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE, WITH excellent City references, a situation in a private family as nurse for a lady who boards; takes charge of an invalid lady; wages $12. Call at No. 203 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as laundress; is fully competent to take charge of the laundry; best of City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 308 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit for children and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to light chamberwork; best City reference. Apply at No. 128 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT nurse; is accustomed to children; can do plain sewing, and is willing to make herself useful; City references. Apply at No. 149 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman giving up housekeeping, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress; would go as plain cook; is willing and obliging; best of reference. Call at No. 252 Division-st., near Grand.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as seamstress in a private family; understands dressmaking; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City reference. Apply at No. 325 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth, or would take care of a sick lady; can give the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 218 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has City references. Can be seen at No. 548 2d-av., between 30th and 37th sts., second bell.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY OR CITY, a situation as cook; understands the care of milk and butter, and will do washing; good family cook; good references. Call at No. 320 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; is a good baker; understands all kinds of soups, game, poultry, meat and jellies; best City reference. Call at No. 263 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO PROCURE A situation for an experienced and trustworthy infant's nurse; thoroughly understands the care of a child from its birth. Apply at No. 53 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO procure a situation for a Protestant young woman as seamstress and to do light chamberwork. Can be seen until suited at present employer's, No. 75 (new No.) Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress; will assist with chamberwork; no objection to a short distance in the country; good references. Call at No. 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; the best of City reference from last place, where she has lived eight years. Call at No. 232 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant woman; country or City; a good cook, excellent baker; understands the care of milk and butter, &c.; good reference. Call at No. 320 4th-av., (new No. 335.)

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress, or would go out by the day or month; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 50 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a respectable young woman; a thorough waitress, and understands the care of silver; salads, &c., or will take chambermaid and waitress; has the best testimonials. Call at No. 320 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—FOR THE CITY OR COUNTRY, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 320 4th-av., situations for a large number of recommended, professed and other cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, &c.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, a few more engagements in good families; cuts and fits ladies' and misses' dresses; trims very neat; can stitch on machines if required; can give references. Call at No. 201 West 24th-st., over the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress in the City; has four years' of the best City reference. Call at No. 320 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress in City or country; has good references. Call for two days at 228 West 18th-st.-place, third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; would do the coarse washing if required; the best of reference. Call at No. 316 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant person, who has seven years' City reference, a situation as nurse. Can be seen until suited at No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; WILLing to assist in the washing in a private family; is a Protestant; would do the housework of a small private family. Call at No. 514 East 14th-st., bakery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; no objections to grown children; five years' reference. Call at No. 204 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION WHERE THERE are no children by a French girl as ladies' maid; understands hairdressing. Apply at present employer's, No. 20 West 20th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; willing to assist with the washing in a small private family; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 240 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as child's nurse or first-class waitress; is kind and obliging; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 149 West 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 436 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and chambermaid; best City reference. Call at No. 252 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid or to mind children. Apply this day at No. 451 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamberwork or as kitchen girl. Call at No. 12 Cherry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; NO objections to assist with the coarse washing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 335 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 137 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; she will be found willing and obliging, and trustworthy and capable of everything in her charge; two years and a half in her last place, and has the best of City reference. Call at 127 West 38th-st., between 6th and 10th avs., to be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as excellent cook in a private family; would be willing to assist in the coarse washing; has City reference if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 152 West 30th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family; is a good cook, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 355 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or to assist with the waiting; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 722 2d-av., one door from 39th-st., one pair of stairs up, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as competent chambermaid or waitress, or chambermaid and waitress in a small family; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 151 East 32d-st., between 3d and Lexington-avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; understands cooking in all branches; best City reference; three years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front room, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant girl, who speaks English, as ladies' maid; has no objection to chamberwork and sewing; City reference can be given. Call at No. 467 10th-av., near 35th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK; can make good bread, biscuits, desserts, soups, game, poultry; has three years' good City reference. Can be seen at the New-York College, corner 23d-st. and Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework in a small family; good reference. Apply at No. 229 East 21st-st., corner of 1st-av., one stair up.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 173 7th-av., near 20th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROfessed cook, capable of making all sorts of desserts, baking and pastry; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at 452 West 40th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to City or country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 East 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A LADY, ACTIVE, AND A good housekeeper, a position in a hotel, club house or boarding house; best City reference given and required. Address Mrs. H. EATON, Post Office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, a situation as nurse; capable of taking the entire charge of an infant or growing children; no objections to go into the country or travel with a family. Can be seen at No. 113 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family, who perfectly understands her business; no washing. Call at No. 322 East 23d-st., rear building, first floor.

WANTED—WASHING BY A FIRST-CLASS colored laundress at her own house; French fluting and plain washing done on the most reasonable terms. Call on or address SARAH, No. 135 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse in a private family; best of City reference can be given from her last employer's, where she has been 11 years. Call for two days at No. 221 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY a competent young woman, experienced in the care of infants or growing children, or as chambermaid and seamstress; City references. Call at No. 246 West 17th-st., over the grocer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress; has no objection to assist with chamberwork; has ten years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 321 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of French fluting; has no objections to the country; has first-class reference. Call at No. 105 East 43d-st., one door from 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; is thoroughly experienced; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 157 West 19th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person as first-rate cook in a small private family; will do washing if required; best of City reference. Apply at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class waitress; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 10 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family by a woman who understands her business in all its branches, and who can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 451 2d-av., between 23d and 25d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and fine washing in a private family; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 410½ 6th-av.; ring the top bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as dressmaker and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 57 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITuation as waitress and to assist with the chamberwork in a private family; the best of City reference from last place, where she has lived eight years. Call at No. 232 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook, and is willing to do part of the washing in a private family; is a good baker; can give the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 218 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; understands all kinds of cooking; would prefer where a kitchen girl is kept; best City reference. Call at No. 125 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation to do nursing, and to assist with chamberwork, or plain sewing; best of reference. Call for two days, at 157 Thompson-st., corner Houston.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid; has four years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 221 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; City references. Call at No. 124 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY TO GET A SITUATION for her girl as nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; has no objection to travel. Call at No. 10 East 36th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as first-class laundress; can do fine work and French fluting; best of reference. Call at No. 322 East 22d-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid; willing to assist with the washing; best of reference can be given; can be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock. Call at No. 206 East 18th-st. on Wednesday.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 63 Park-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or to do plain sewing and take charge of children. Inquire at No. 157 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman, as cook in a private family; has good city reference. Call for two days at No. 424 7th-av., near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 330 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class laundress in a private family; five years' reference can be given. Call at No. 136 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; understands her business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference; understands fluting. Apply at No. 330 East 12th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery; best City reference. Call at No. 282 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress; best of City reference. Call at No. 494 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant woman as first-class cook; has no objection to a boarding house; good City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 226 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress; no objection to assist with chamberwork if required; has four years' reference. Apply at No. 232 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; City reference. Call at No. 316 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A situation as cook in a private family; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at 148 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do chamberwork and assist in the kitchen. Apply at No. 346 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; best reference from last place. Call at No. 161 West 27th-st., Room No. 17.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as seamstress; no objection to the country. Call for two days at 400 West 24th-st.

GERMAN, AMERICAN, FRENCH and Protestant servants our specialty, and always on hand at the magnificent office, No. 139 6th-av., above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOEWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.—established 22 years—all families, hotels and boarding houses can be immediately suited with first-class help, both male and female, of all nations. Country orders promptly filled.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a steady, honest and [illegible] middle-aged man, lately arrived from [illegible] family; is an experienced driver; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; no objection to country. Address J. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, or No. 306 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man of good experience in the care and charge of a gentleman's place; is a first-rate plain gardener; understands fruit and flowers; well accustomed to the care and driving of horses; can milk, and is generally useful; can be well recommended. Address M. [illegible], Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant married man; one child; understands his business thoroughly; apartments over carriage house preferred; good City references for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address J. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN TO PROcure a situation for his colored coachman; understands his business thoroughly; careful driver; well recommended; no objection to country. Apply for ISAAC BROOKS, at Odell's stable, No. 133 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; understands the business thoroughly; or as groom and footman in a private family; willing to make himself useful; unexceptionable reference. Address M. S., Box No. 223 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, competent Protestant man as coachman and plain gardener; has good reference; will go to the country; willing to make himself useful to his employers. Can be seen at No. 190 4th-av., up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER YOUNG man, a situation as porter, or to work in a store; also would take a fireman's place; understands the care of a steam boiler; single man, aged 25; good City reference. Address W. G., Box 195 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman; is a good, steady, sober man; can furnish best references from last employer; no objection to the country; is a good milker. Address J. S., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a married man; no children; understands the care of all kinds of horses; is an experienced City driver; has first-class City reference from last employer. Address E. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an Englishman; has the best of references; thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference; no objections to the country. Address or call on G., No. 26 East 36th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man, a situation as waiter in a private family, or in a private boarding house; can give best City reference. Address L. C., at W. S. Corwin & Co.'s, No. 900 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman; can milk and willing to do anything that is required; will go for small wages for the Winter; best City or country reference. Address M. Y., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a thoroughly competent middle-aged man; understands the training and breaking of young horses to saddle and harness; good City references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man who can give undoubted references as to honesty, sobriety and capability; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen at the stable, No. 15 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man; understands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of cattle; is not afraid of work; will make himself useful; has the best of City references. Address B. J., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman, in a private family, as first-class waiter; has the best of City reference. Address for two days M. G., care of H. Grassie, tailor, No. 136 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as gardener and coachman; the best of reference given from last employer. Can be seen by calling at or addressing No. 873 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has good City references. Apply at No. 349 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and waiter in a private family; can be well recommended by his last employer. Address D. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; truly understands his business and not afraid of work; has the best of reference. Address W. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a steady young man; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call or address D. C., private stable, No. 114 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by one who understands his business; the best of City references. Address M. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, JUST DISengaged, a situation as night or day watchman; best City references as to honesty, sobriety, &c. Address W. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Protestant man, a Dane, with first-class reference from last employer. Call at No. 3 [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR valet by a young man who refers to his last employer, stable, No. 112 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; not afraid of work; can milk; is a Protestant. Address W. D., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN a private family by a single man; three years' City reference. Address D. G. OLIVER, Station [illegible].

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion with an active Wall-st. house, where his membership of the New-York Stock Exchange can be made available. Address WALL-ST., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, ABLE TO CUT and fit ladies' and children's dresses; she must also have to take care of a girl six years old; willing to be useful in this way and to live in a country village on the Hudson, in a good home. Call for two days at No. 19 Cliff-st., to N. D. SAM[illegible], between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A COOK, BY A SMALL AMERIcan private family, without children, living in Morrisania; a young and thoroughly first-class cook, German or French preferred, who can give undoubted references for capacity and honesty. Address, stating references and wages wanted W., Box No. 5,236 City Post Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, ENGLISH or American, as lady's maid and companion; must read and write well, and be a person of undoubted character, fully competent to take charge of a lady's wardrobe. Apply, with reference, at No. 169 [illegible] up stairs.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN, WITH $500, to travel with an entertainment new to this country; best of reference. J. PETERSON, No. [illegible] Grand-st.

WANTED—BY A MILITARY GENTLEMAN and his wife, a nurse, to go to Texas, to take care of two children. Apply for two days at No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS. Apply at No. 113 East 24th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

No. 2,962.—IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH HARRIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Harris, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of November, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of October, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o28-law3wTh*

No. 1,680.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. NILES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Niles, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of October, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway.
o21-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL ROSENBOURG, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Daniel Rosenbourg, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
o21-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH HUGHES, a bankrupt.—This is to give notice that the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 48 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the [illegible] of November, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at [illegible] Register, for the purposes named in [illegible] of said Act.—Dated New-York, Nov. 2, 1869.
WM. W. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are expected to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Nov. 6, 8 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Nov. 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, (via Halifax.)
Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
To London	$100	To London	$30
To Paris	110	To Paris	40
To Hamburg	110	To Hamburg	40

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by } Branch Steamer }	25	St. John's, N. F., by } Branch Steamer }	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at lowest rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.SURGET.....SATURDAY, Nov. 13
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAIN.....SATURDAY, Nov. 27
FRANCE.....LOUIS NAPOLEON.....SATURDAY, Dec. 11
PEREIRE.....DUDEMAIN.....SATURDAY, Dec. 25

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $100; second cabin, $70.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $140 and $95.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Nov. 3 | Malta, Thursday, Nov. 18
Palmyra, Thursday, Nov. 4 | Russia, Wednesday, Nov. 24
Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 10 | Parthia, Thursday, Nov. 25
Siberia, Thursday, Nov. 11 | Java, Wednesday, Dec. 1
Nemesis, Wednesday, Nov. 17 | Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage. First Cabin....$120, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold. First Cabin, $100, gold. Second Cabin....$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.

First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at low rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

Steamer of Nov. 17 will not carry passengers.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built screw steamships, are intended to sail as follows:

INDIA.....Nov. 9 | BRITANNIA.....Nov. 27
CAMBRIA.....Nov. 13 | COLUMBIA.....Dec. 4
IOWA.....Nov. 20 | EUROPA.....Dec. 11

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $90. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $140. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid steerage from the north of Europe. Passengers booked by and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Day-st., or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 45 North River, WEDNESDAY.

COLORADO, 3,500 tons.....Nov. 10, at 11 A. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,000 tons.....Nov. 17, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 3,000 tons.....Nov. 24, at 9½ A. M.
IDAHO, 3,100 tons.....Dec. 1, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 3,000 tons.....Dec. 8, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, 3,100 tons.....Dec. 15, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold)...$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency)...$30.
Reduced Cabin Rates on all Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 69 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

VIRGINIA, Thursday, Nov. 4, at 7½ A. M.
ERIN, Wednesday, Sailing, Nov. 12, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $27, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $140 to $150. Steerage. $65.
accordingly to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Next steamer of the above line leaves Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON NOV. 20.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

NOV. 30—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain ——.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. THURSDAY, Nov. 18. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,

THE STEAMSHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 4, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 10 Moriday-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Nov. 6, from Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 6, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 62 West-st.

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 6 and 8 South-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS,
(Via Nassau.).....Nov. 4
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VANDER VEER.....Nov. 11
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE.....Nov. 18

For freight or passage apply to
H. M. BERRIER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, CISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17, East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PEARSE, Wednesday, Nov. 10.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKES, Thursday, Nov. 25.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 52 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
H. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA.—UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known Brooklyn steamship ALABAMA, Capt. WHITMURSH, Commander, will be dispatched from Pier No. 38 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 4, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 10 Liberty-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THELBERGER, Nov. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, Jan. 22.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier N North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORINTHIAN.....SIMSON.....Saturday, Nov. 6
GEO. WASHINGTON...GARDINER.....Saturday, Nov. 13

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 38 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford little expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, custom and conveyance of luggage; insuring the best accommodations in proportion the traveler from imposition, and at liberty of doing, alone to which they are exposed in various parts of Paris and Continent. Good, reliable, experienced and traveling couriers may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR NORFOLK,
VIA PEN.....INDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
G. W. LORD,
Captain HORSEY,

On SATURDAY, Nov. 6, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Fifth elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.—The popular steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, 4th November, at 3 P. M., from Pier 37, North River, foot of Rector-st.

Price of passage reduced to $15.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Bayard & Co.) Savannah (all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 12 William-st.

The steamship CARAGOSSA will sail Nov. 11.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 365 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS B. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

TRUSTEE CERTIFICATES

OF THE

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,

Representing the interest of Stockholders in assets of the Company, previous to Dec. 20, 1868, bought and sold at the office of WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Nos. 40 and 42 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR SALE,

TEN PER CENT.

CITY AND TOWN BONDS

in State of Illinois; first-class securities,

of undoubted character, below par.

Real valuation of property, $9,183,000.

Whole indebtedness of towns only $223,000.

Also, New-York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other stocks and bonds for profitable investments, at low rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 42 PINE-ST.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION,
NO. 12 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
PAID IN.....$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Fourth Nat. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, of G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR,
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH,
T. R. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	James, Smith & Cotting.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
T. R. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
	R. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST,
FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
ISSUED BY THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

We offer these bonds at 85, and confidently recommend them to investors as a first-class and safe investment.

At present price they yield about 10 per cent. interest.

These bonds are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Eighty-three miles have now been built.

Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.

NO. 40 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1869.

The firm of W. B. MOTT & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
J. B. MOTT,
A. F. B. MARTIN.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1869.

The undersigned will continue the Stock, Commission and Brokerage business, at No. 40 Wall-st., under the firm name of MARTIN & BUNYON.
A. F. B. MARTIN.
W. B. MOTT, Special. ENOS BUNYON.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, Oct. 20, 1869.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE UNANIMOUS vote of the stockholders, the Board of Directors have ordered an increase of the capital stock of this Company of fifteen per cent, upon the presentation of the scrip distributed to the stockholders as registered at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of October inst., and deliverable on SATURDAY, Nov. 6 next.

Fractional shares will be delivered in scrip, redeemable in the capital stock of the Company when presented in sums of not less than $50.

Certificates for dividends registered in New-York will be delivered for thirty days at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and after ward at the office of the Company in Cleveland.

The transfer books will close on the 20th inst., and reopen on the 6th day of November prox.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1869.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's Office, Nos. 39 and 41 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M. The transfer books will be closed preparatory to said election on Saturday, the inst., at 3 P. M., and reopened Friday, 19th inst., at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of this Company will close on Saturday, the 23d day of October, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be opened on Friday, the 29th day of November, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Board of Directors.
GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK,
Nos. 581 AND 583 BROADWAY,
New-York, Oct. 20, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Nov. 2, prox. Polls will be open from 12 till 1 o'clock.
THEO. D. WEBB, Cashier.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST NOVEMBER on the Nashua and Lowell Railroad First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the office of GWESSON, PERKINS & CO., No. 40 Nassau-st.

WERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
Registered, 1881	110	110½	5-20 Coupon, '67	115½	115¾
Coupon, 1881	110	110½	5-20 Coupon, '68	115½	115¾
5-20 Regis., 1865	112½	112¾	10-40 Regis.	107½	107¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	112	112½	10-40 Coupon	107½	107¾
5-20 Coupon, '66	112½	112¾	Gold	132½	132¾
5-20 Coupon, '67	112½	112¾	U. S. Cur. Fac.	107½	109½
5-20 Coupon, '68					
Jan. and July	115½	115¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

36 Nassau-st.
CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON CHICAGO, KENOSHA, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 1 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 Wall-st.; Boston, No. 78 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters for their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the Times in Europe.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL AND PORT MORRIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of November next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 5th day of November until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 10th day of November next. ROBERT J. MIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY,
82-AV., BETWEEN 60TH AND 61TH STS.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Third-av. Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, prox. The polls will be open from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Nov. 4 until Nov. 11, prox. By order of the Board.
CHARLES S. ARTHUR, Secretary.

FORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
FORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1 OF PER Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Fort Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, in GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE COLUMBUS and Indianapolis Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, and of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-Line Railway Bonds, due Nov. 1, and Dec. 1, will be paid, less Government tax, by the St. Nicholas National Bank. R. E. SMITH, President.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company of Michigan, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York. C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF Thirteen Directors of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Buffalo, on the 7th day of November, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. WM. F. MILLER, Secretary.

BUFFALO, Nov. 2, 1869.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons falling due Nov. 1, 1869, on the bonds of the above road, will be paid by LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 22, 1869.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, PROX., of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
C. T. POLLARD, President.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1869, of the Bonds of the City of Albany, issued to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation by
DARNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 87 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent. payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, proximo. The transfer books will close on Friday, Nov. 5, and reopen on Monday, Nov. 15.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON CO.,
No. 50 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. Free from Government tax, payable on and after Nov. 1, at the office of the Company, 50 Broadway. The books of the Company for the transfer of stock will be closed from Nov. 1 to 15, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
H. M. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, pro tem.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., (free of taxes,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th of November.

The transfer books will be closed until Nov. 11.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

THIRD DIVIDEND.—BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Trustees have declared, from the profits of the past three months, a dividend of Three per Cent. on the paid-up capital, free of Government tax, payable on the 8th inst. Transfer books will close on the 6th and reopen on the 10th inst. T. R. STOUT, Secretary.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the First Mortgage Six Per Cent Gold Bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York. L. E. LAWSON, President.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLE-TILED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 154 and 156 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE-TILED SLATE, DECORATED Mosaic and marble mantels, tiles and elegant designs. J. B. TEFT & CO., No. 605 4th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

G. KLABER, NO. 22 1ST-AV., NEAR 2d-st., sells marble mantels and headstones below cost, to reduce stock, before removing to his new factory.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, well warmed, to let to one gentleman; location 35th-st., east of Madison-av.; quiet, private; references required. Address, with name, J. C., Box No. 159 Times Office.

A THIRD FLOOR, CONSISTING OF 3 rooms, completely furnished, (together or singly,) to let to a gentleman and lady, or to lady with child; best of references given and required. Apply at No. 31 West 22d-st., near Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, with back parlor and extension, to parties desiring first-class accommodations, with board; only. References required. Apply at No. 21 West 16th-st.

A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY BEGINNING in their own house, desire to let one or two elegantly-furnished apartments, with superior board or with private table. Apply at No. 107 East 21st-st., opposite the Gramercy Park Hotel.

NO. 3 NORTH WASHINGTON-square, between University-place and 5th-av., elegant furnished rooms to let, with board, en suite or singly, to first-class families and gentlemen. References exchanged.

NO. 45 WEST 22D-ST.—AN ELEGANT suite of rooms on second floor; rooms on third floor; also a large front room on the fourth floor, suitable for two gentlemen or gent and wife; board first class.

THE BERKELEY AND LADY FRIENDS of the Western Branch Young Men's Christian Association will hold a Social Gathering at their rooms, No. 205 Hudson-st., THIS EVENING, from 8 to 10 o'clock.

NO. 94 WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Hotel, rooms on parlor, also on third floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen or gentlemen and wife.

TWO FRONT PARLORS, SECOND and third floors, furnished, with board, for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; references exchanged. Inquire at No. 215 East 10th-st.

NO. 52 EAST 30TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, with or without board; house and location very desirable; private family; references.

ROOMS EN SUITE, WITH OR WITHOUT private table; also, a few rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 65 Union-place, one door above 17th-st.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM Park-av.—Handsomely furnished front room on the second floor, with modern conveniences, to let with board. Inquire at No. 108 East 35th-st.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, FURNISHED, with board; hot and sliding room on second floor; best references given and required. Apply at No. 9 Clinton-place.

NO. 22 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—Two handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with or without board, suitable for gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen.

A PLEASANT HOME AND GOOD A home for gent at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.; two furnished rooms on second floor, with board. A room also for a single gentleman.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT.—Hotel, one or two handsomely-furnished floors, with board, private table preferred, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.; references exchanged.

NO. 51 EAST 10TH-ST., (NO. 3 BREVOORT-place,) two doors west of Broadway, newly and elegantly furnished rooms to let, convenient to stages, cars and places of amusement. References.

NO. 53 WEST 34TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th ave.—A parlor extension, (well adapted for two persons,) handsomely furnished, to let, with first-class board.

ROOMS WITH BOARD ON UNION-place.—Second floor nicely furnished. Parties desiring choice accommodations apply to Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADway.—To let with first-class board, large hand. some room; third floor; secretary bed. No. 150 West 34th-st.

NO. 122 WEST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th ave.—A suite of rooms on second floor, together or separate; also room on third floor, with board. References exchanged.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1st, 1869.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE families and single gentlemen for the Winter.
SIMEON LELAND & CO.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 46 WEST 13th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife or three gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; references required.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO let, with or without board, with use of piano; also nicely furnished rooms for housekeeping. Address No. 657 6th-av.

NO. 215 EAST 10TH-ST.—TWO FRONT parlors, second and third floors, furnished, with board, for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 31st-st.—A handsomely-furnished parlor to let, with board; also large room suitable for two gentlemen; references exchanged.

A VERY HANDSOME PARLOR AND bedroom to let, with or without private table, at No. 270 4th-av., house adjoining Calvary Church.

HALL BEDROOM TO LET TO A gentleman, without board. Call at No. 100 East 29th-st., corner of 4th-av.

NO. 19 EAST 42D-ST.—VERY DESIRAble rooms, singly and en suite, to let with full board.

NO. 54 WEST 40TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to let, with first-class board; for families and single gentlemen.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—A VERY FINE suite of second story rooms to let, with board; handsomely furnished; references exchanged.

NO. 159 WEST 12TH-ST.—A SECOND floor, with use of back parlor, and private table to a party of adults; references.

NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST.—ELIGIBLE furnished rooms to let to one or two gentlemen; private family.

NO. 104 WEST 38TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to rent, with board; house and location first class.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 45 EAST 18TH-ST.—TO LET, VERY pleasant rooms at moderate prices, between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 39 WEST 32D-ST.—A HANDSOME second floor to let, separately or together, with or without a private table. References exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 13TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 4th-av., fine suite of rooms to let, "with private table only," to a small family.

NO. 23 WEST 16TH-ST.—SUITE OF parlors and dining room, with private table; also, rooms with or without board.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE PLEASANTly accommodated with board at No. 61 M.-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS DESIRABLE rooms with or without board, No. 23 West 26th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED—BOARD IN NORWALK, CONN., by gentleman and wife; sitting and bedroom; state location and lowest terms, including fire; private family preferred. Address WINTER HOME, Box 2416, P. O. Post Office.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

A LADY WISHES TO BOARD IN A family where instruction in English, French and music would be an equivalent; the first references given. Address T. A., Box No. 110 Times Office.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
FORT COLUMBUS, NEW-YORK HARBOR,
Nov. 1, 1869.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, WITH copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 10 A. M., on the 4th December, 1869, for supplying

FRESH BEEF

to the troops stationed at Forts Columbus and Wood, New-York Harbor, and New-York City. The said Beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and delivered at the posts above-named free of cost, in such quantity as may be from time to time required, and on such days as the Commanding Officer shall designate, not exceeding four times per week.

Separate proposals, in duplicate, will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above-mentioned, for supplying Commissioned Officers and their families, stationed at the aforesaid places, with Fresh Beef, therefrom, with such Choice Fresh Beef as they may from time to time require, such as Sirloin and Porter-house Steaks, Standing Ribs or Rib Roasts.

The contract to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1870.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of $5,000, signed by two responsible sureties, whose names must be entered in the

UNIVERSALISM.

Commemoration of the Centenary.

The Condition and Prospects of the Church.

Endowment of Theological Seminaries.

Addresses by Hon. Horace Greeley, Rev. Dr. E. C. Bowles, Rev. Dr. A. Minor, P. T. Barnum, and Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin.

The centenary of Universalism in this country was commenced last evening at Dr. Chapin's Church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Forty-fifth-street. There was a very large attendance. Mr. Platt presided, and on opening the meeting congratulated them on their large attendance. He believed that the introduction of Universalism was a benefit to the world, and on this the hundredth year of its birth it was right that the children of that denomination should commemorate it by a fitting centenary celebration, for there was much in the Universalist faith calculated to inspire joy into the world. The Chairman then introduced to the audience Hon. Horace Greeley, whose appearance was the signal for loud applause.

ADDRESS OF MR. GREELEY.

Mr. Greeley said: I have always protested, and always shall protest against any conception of a universal people which regards them as a sect, for a sect is a body of people who, by making themselves a sect proclaim themselves holier than other Christians. Universalists never do so. They never desire to be separated from the great body of Christians. If they stand to-day outside of that common communion it is the pleasure of their adversaries that they do so, and in no respect is it the result of their own choice. There was a time in the history of the Christian Church when the greatest and most honored souls of that faith were open and avowed in the proclamation of their conviction, as well as their hope, that in Providence all souls should be reconciled unto their faith and Judge. This was once held without rebuke by as eminent men as the ancient Church now boasts. But there came a darker age for Christianity, in which these sentiments were condemned. But there has been no century in which the men, the advocates of this faith, have not been denounced, excommunicated, anathematized by Popes and Bishops; yet the faith was still cherished. The Reformation came in due time, with the birth of printing, the discovery of America, and other events which liberated and enlarged the soul of the human race, and then came another proclamation of this truth. In the English Church some of the ablest divines held it, and in other places in Europe it was promulgated. As it came more distinctly framed, Churches prohibited, following the example of Rome, and condemned the proclamation of this truth. We are outside of their organizations by their choice only. Peter was taught that nothing was to be considered common or unclean—taught that not only Jews, but Gentiles were heirs of salvation. If the leaders then wanted to make Christianity a reformed Judaism, then Peter would have to go out; but the Church had a wiser leader in the great Paul, and this calamity did not happen. To-day there is a great deal of talk about Christian union. Dr. H. W. Beecher has become the editor of a journal which advocates Christian union, but on what basis? Our idea is that every Christian has a right to read the Bible by himself and believe its teachings as he understands them. If he should lose his faith in Christ, of course he goes outside of the Christian organization; but so long as he believes in Jesus of Nazareth, Son of God, and testifies He was sent to be Saviour of the world, so long he is a Christian, and we know no reason for shutting him off from the community of Christians. No person was turned out of our Church because he did not see the Revelation through Christ as we see it. We never had a limitation of fellowship in our Church, and we would pay every deference to the will of those who don't want to unite with us. A year ago a mission school was established and a number of children was gathered into the school, and men and women came as teachers, among whom were several of our teachers. Nothing was at first said about religion; nobody found fault with their teaching; but after a time each teacher was called upon to sign a declaration that he was a member of a certain church, and if not he was lost. Our teachers therefore left, but the exclusiveness was not on our side. Our faith was not proclaimed here 100 years ago. It had been previously made known by Drs. Chauncey and Mayhew, in Boston, as also by an Episcopal churchman who resided in Norwich. But in 1770 Mr. Murray came here. He distinctly, specially and absolutely proclaimed the truth by which we are distinctively known, and from that time we date the foundation of our body as a distinct body. From his landing and preaching in 1770 our triumph or progress is seen in the general improvement of the Christian sentiment, enlargement of Christian liberality, a deeper conception of love, and a desire to have all men admitted into a general body of Christianity. Our views have modified all sects. We are to be measured as a sect by the progress our thought is making as modifying the thought of the world. It is seen in everything—in the war, or in the machinery of Government. Wherever it is apprehended that benignity is a special attribute of God, and the noblest characteristic of man, there Universalism has begun to make its effort, though the name may be utterly unknown. We are advocates of that truth of hope that the time will come when all Christians will have a modified tone of human thought by reason of the influence of this religion. It will have passed into the unwritten souls, the written creed of Christendom, and we no longer shall be distinctly or specially pointed out as Universalists, but shall be simply so many Christians, among others; Protestant Christians, so long as Rome shall exclude Protestants, but Universal Christians in the time to come, when all men shall be gathered in one body. [Great applause.]

ADDRESS OF DR. BOWLES.

Rev. E. C. Bowles, D. D., next addressed the meeting. He remarked there was always a twilight, a dawn before day; but the real day began when the sun shone clearly through. And so in regard to the Universal faith. In the dim glimmer of Catholicity it was first announced, but the day of Universalism was marked by the beginning of those congregations who shine in the light of the love of God. The triumph of American civilization was the triumph and consummation of the faith. In the advancing steps taken and being made there was an index of the great ideas of advancement. He admitted the great genius of the American people. They shall never cease to labor until from the Atlantic to the Pacific every spot marked by the progressing civilization would be silently and persistently seized hold of by the new ideas. They stood not without organization or statistics, and their doctrines were as pure and clear as the sparkling stream which ran from the mountain side to the stagnant level beneath. They could boast the memory of many great men who had died in their faith, but they ought to boast of something more at this centenary—the honest desire to carry on the same work which they had done in the past. Such an offering would be noble and true. Some claims could be answered by gold, some by personal services, and some to which friendliness is a sufficient response; but when one rose to the service of the truth of God it required all those and more—it required gold streaming to reimburse the ranks of Christian fighters; it required sympathy and friendship; it required that consecration of the spirit willing to yield anything on the altar of that motive and that cause in which it had embarked. When the country called to arms, nothing was too sacred to prevent men from joining the ranks; so he called on them all for the cause of truth, which was more than gold or native land, to give their love, name and sympathy, to commemorate this festival time in its history. A noble Christian did not require spirit; such as he would not refuse to write his name on the bail bond of any defeated or repentant sinner. [Applause.] During the journey of life many dangers were to be encountered, but God grant that in the peace and rest of this festival they would find themselves made stronger, wiser, better and more faithful for the 100 years to come.

ADDRESS OF DR. MINOR.

Rev. A. Minor, D. D., of Boston, was the next speaker. He said that as a member of the Centenary Committee he had come to say a few practical things. The Apostle Paul wanted to draw all men to him, and the history of the country had been a contest between the two simple propositions "Salvation for some," "Damnation for others." But Universalists said there was salvation complete and universal for all who were made in the image of the common Father. Those two doctrines had been worn as frontlets, but after two centuries, the result was that the doctrine of endless punishment had yielded; its sentiments had paled away. All the Churches about were in a glow of heavenly joy by reason of the great hope written on their hearts, and the doctrines which had summoned them together were impressing themselves more widely. Men of every profession were not ashamed to confess that they believed in the God who had accomplished a work he had undertaken, creating a rational world to commune with himself. A problem before them was, how to show gratitude to those who had gone before, and fidelity to those who came after. At the end of the first one hundred years it became them that they should do something toward the furtherance of the cause; and as a means of so doing he was instructed by the general convention of Universalists, to mention that a sum of $200,000 was wanted as a fund to be known as the Murray fund, to be devoted specially to Church purposes, endowment of colleges, &c. Churches also required to be repaired, new ones founded, and others refurnished, but believing in the spirit of the people, he had no doubt that there would not be the least difficulty in collecting any amount which might be required. Why, in Indiana alone, over $50,000 was recently collected for an academical institution, and relying on the spirit of the people of New-York and Massachusetts, he had no doubt that neither would find any difficulty in collecting half the required amount from each of those two States.

A letter was next read from the General Secretary of the Convention stating that Universalist centenaries in the West would be a great success, but all looked up to New-York as the city where the principal celebration would take place, and he anxiously awaited a result of their meeting.

ADDRESS OF MR. BARNUM.

Mr. P. T. Barnum next rose, amid loud applause, and, in excusing himself for his appearance, reminded them that often "fools rush in where angels fear to tread." He paid a tribute to the greatness of this generation, and said he thanked God that he was born at this period of the world's history. They had telegraphy, photography, steam engines, and recently a great civil war, which he considered to be most uncivil. He was glad to live in this generation and to find liberty triumph, and he felt the same truth in regard to the great cause upon which he was called to speak—the struggles of one branch of Christianity. When he looked back to forty years ago, he could not but recall when he, then a young fellow, attending church service, heard from the preacher a most horrid account of hell, built with brimstone, and he prayed to God to save him from such a place. And, as he struggled on with the business of life, he asked what would he have done if such a picture still remained before his mind. But things had changed since then, thanks to their religion; and he was happy to find he could contribute a word toward their great cause. In the first instance the supply in preaching was not equal to the demand. Forty years ago it would have been easy to supply, for then the only qualification for a preacher was a proper rendering of that awful word, "brimstone." At present, however, a man was wanted who could think, and who could preach to thinking people. A man who thought like Father Hyacinthe would shake the whole theological portion of some churches. Employment for 500 preachers could be found in New-York State alone, and thousands were wanted for the United States. To supply that demand was to make appeals for money, and in his opinion $200,000 was not the sum which should be mentioned for that purpose; it ought to be $2,000,000, an amount that could be easily collected by energetic clergymen, who declare it is better to give than to receive, but who, in their own cases, prefer to receive than give. [A laugh.] As far as he was concerned, he would declare his intention of giving $7,000 to the fund. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Tomlinson said he had received from Mr. Silas C. Herring $5,000. A sum of $50,000 was wanted for the endowment of the Lawrence University, $30,000 for a fund, $30,000 for the Clinton Institute, and $10,000 for the State Convention. The women have already raised $1,000 in sums of $1 each.

Dr. Chapin made a few remarks on the importance of their cause, and urged a liberal subscription for the more solid establishment of their religion.

A collection was then taken up, which amounted to a considerable sum, after which the audience separated.

Conference of Congregational Ministers and Laymen in Brooklyn.

An interesting conference of Congregational ministers of New-York and Brooklyn, and lay delegates from the several churches, was held in the Bedford Congregational Church, Rev. Mr. Hutchings, pastor, Clove Road, near Pacific-street, Brooklyn, yesterday. Rev. S. S. Jocelyn was chosen Moderator, and Rev. Frank Russell, Scribe. Among the ministers present were Rev. Dr. Budington, of Clinton-avenue Congregational Church; Professor Martin, of the New-York University; Rev. Mr. Everest, of the Puritan Church; Rev. Mr. French, of the Ormond-place Church; Rev. Mr. Bourne, of Harlem; Rev. Mr. Powers, of the Elm-place Congregational Church; Rev. Mr. Baylis, Father Gleason, Rev. Mr. Belden, of the Parkville Church; Captain Duncan, of Plymouth Church, and others. The question discussed was, "What is the duty of American Christians to the Chinese in America?" The opinion prevailed that it was the duty of American Christians to be hospitable and charitable to the Chinese who have come to this country, and to meet their idolatrous customs with the exalted and kindly doctrine of the Cross of Jesus Christ, and thereby elevate their notions of Divinity and Godly power.

The following resolution, offered by Rev. Mr. Ward, of the *Independent*, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Conference of Churches express its satisfaction in the resolve of the American Missionary Association to enter upon the work of evangelizing the Chinese wherever they are in lack of religious instruction, and that it pledge the Association its cordial sympathy and support in the work.

The members of the Conference subsequently united in the celebration of the Lord's Supper; and after friendly interchange of views generally on the condition of the various churches, the Conference adjourned.

Meeting of the Belgian Benevolent Society.

The second meeting of this Society, organized some two weeks since for the purpose of affording assistance to such indigent and unfortunate Belgians as should apply for aid, was held last evening at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, President Lamarche in the chair. The announcement was made that the Belgian Government had promised the Society a grant of $5,000 per annum. The Treasurer reported the receipts so far to have been $1,050, and $1,500 promised, with a membership of sixty-six names. The constitution was read; measures to be taken for securing a charter from the State Legislature discussed; necessity for paying up subscriptions promptly stated, and the workings of the Society explained by the President; the fact that all other Societies, whether French, Danish or German, were confined in their operations exclusively to aiding those of their own nationality was referred to, and the request of several Hollanders for admission to this Society was debated without coming to any definite conclusion, when the Society adjourned. All applications for assistance may be addressed for the present either to the Treasurer, at No. 4 Astor-place, or to the Secretary, No. 66 Beaver street. M. Maurice Delfosse, Belgian Minister at Washington, is the Honorary President, with the Belgian Consuls at New-York and Washington as Honorary Vice-Presidents.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The Young Men's Christian Association of St. James' English Lutheran Church, East Fifteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues, announce that they have arranged for a course of lectures, as follows: Nov. 4, Rev. Jno. G. Morris, D. D., of Baltimore; subject, "Young Men in History." Nov. 25, Rev. John McCron, D. D., of Baltimore; subject, "Eloquence Essential to Republican Institutions." Dec. 9, Rev. J. Stork, D. D., of Philadelphia; subject, "Shakespeare in the Nineteenth Century." The object of this course of lectures is to replenish the treasury of the Association for useful and practical work.

United States Commissioner Shields held an examination, yesterday, in the case of Harlow E. Sill, charged with not paying special tax as a lottery dealer. Robert Hunt testified that he purchased a policy ticket from the defendant at No. 229 Mott-street, and that he saw several white and colored women visit the latter place for the purpose of buying lottery tickets. The examination was subsequently adjourned.

John B. Gough will deliver a lecture on "Temperance," at Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening next, under the auspices of the National Temperance Society of this City.

An interesting exhibition of *tableaux vivants* took place last evening at Lyric Hall in aid of the Free Church of the Holy Light and the Home for the Blind. The exhibition will be repeated to-night for the benefit of the same worthy objects, and it is to be hoped will be still more generously attended.

M. Du Chaillu will lecture again, this evening, in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, for the benefit of the Washington Heights Library. Elephants, lions and gorillas will be the attractive topics of his lecture.

The home-and-home game between the Eckfords and Atlantics will be played on the Union Grounds, next Monday afternoon, Nov. 8. This will be the last grand match of the season, and will decide the championship of the East.

The conductors of the New-York, Boston and Providence Railroad are about to don a new uniform, neat, serviceable and blue.

New-Jersey.

Maria Conny appeared before Recorder Pope yesterday afternoon and complained that her husband, Patrick, had assaulted her and threatened to cut her throat with a razor on the previous evening. He was bound in the sum of $500 to keep the peace.

Mr. P. Legarde, a resident of Woodstock, was killed at Pavonia Ferry yesterday evening by being crushed between the bridge and the boat as she was entering the slip. Coroner Warren was notified and will hold an inquest.

Water was introduced yesterday into the new reservoir at Newark. The reservoir has a capacity of 14,000,000 gallons.

James H. Garrison, of Newark, a prisoner convicted of passing counterfeit money, who was sentenced to State Prison for five years, has been pardoned by President Grant.

[illegible]

LONDON, Nov. 3—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 93¼ for money and 93⅛ for the account. American Securities open quiet and steady. United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83; 1865, old, 81½; 1867, 83½; Ten-forties, 77½. Erie Railway Shares, 21; Illinois Centrals, 95½; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3—11 A. M.—COTTON—Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 22s. 6d. ₩ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 29s. 6d. ₩ quarter for Canadian.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Tallow, 47s.@47s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 3—1 P. M.—Consols 93⅛ for money, and 93¼ for the account. American Securities are firm; United States Five-twenties, 1862, old, 81½; 1867, 83¼; Ten-forties, 77½. Erie Railway Shares, 21¼.

PARIS, Nov. 3—12:30 P. M.—The Bourse opens quiet; Rentes 71f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3—1 P. M.—COTTON—The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 60s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 9d. ₩ gallon.

ANTWERP, Nov. 3.—Petroleum opens firm at 60½f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 3.—United States Five-twenty Bonds open firm at 88¾.

HAVRE, Nov. 3.—COTTON—The market opens quiet; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 147½f. ₩ cwt.; Low Middling, afloat, 137f.

LONDON, Nov. 3—4:30 P. M.—Consols close at 93⅛ for money, and 93¼ for the account. American Securities are quiet and steady. Five-twenty Bonds, 83 for the issue of 1862; 81½ for 1865, old, and 83¼ for the issue of 1867. Ten-forties, 77½. Erie Railway Shares, 20¾. Illinois Centrals, 95. Atlantic and Great Western, 24¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed at 12¼d. for Middling Uplands, and 12½d. for Middling Orleans. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Common Rosin, 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 3—4:30 P. M.—Sugar, 39s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard afloat.

BREMEN, Nov. 3.—Petroleum opens at 7t. 24g.

PARIS, Nov. 3—3:30 P. M.—The Bourse is quiet; Rentes 71f. 40c.

HAVRE, Nov. 3.—Cotton closed quiet for both on the spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Nov. 3.—Petroleum closed firm at 61f. ₩ bbl.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—EXCHANGE dull at par @ 1-10 off, buying; 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR quiet at $4@$6 50 for Spring Extras. WHEAT—No. 1 active; sales at 93c.@94c.; No. 2 active and lower; sales at 87½c.@89½c.; in the afternoon, 87½c.@88c. for No. 2, seller November. CORN dull and lower; sales of No. 2 at 65½c.@66½c.; in the afternoon dull and nominally 65c., cash; 64c., seller November, for No. 2. OATS firmer at 39½c.@39¾c. for No. 2. RYE firmer; No. 2, 69c. BARLEY quiet; buyers at 66c., in store. HIGHWINES dull at $1 06. Provisions steady and more active. PORK, $27 50@$30 for Old and New, cash; $26 75, seller January and February. LARD, 16½c.@18½c. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 14½c.@14¾c. Green HAMS, 13½c. CATTLE dull at $3 12½@4 25 for Cows and light steers; $6 75 for good shipping. Live HOGS active and easier at $8 25@$8 50 for Common; $9 50@$9 75 for Good to Choice. FREIGHTS firm and higher at 10c.@10½c. for Corn, 11c.@11½c. on Wheat to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 112,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 bushels Rye, 2,800 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 96,000 bushels Wheat, 115,000 bushels Corn, 83,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 4,500 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON steady at 24½c. FLOUR heavy; Superfine, $3 50@$4 65; Extra, $4 10@$5 60; Double Extra, $4 20@$5 60; Treble Extra, $5 75@$6 25; Family, $6 50@$6. WHEAT heavy; No. 2, in elevator, 90c.; No. 3 Red Fall, 95c.@$1; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 05@$1 10; Choice to Fancy, $1 17@$1 27; low Choice White, $1 20. CORN heavy; Mixed, in sacks, 78c.@80c.; Yellow, 80c.; White, 90c.@93½c.; Fancy, 95c. OATS declining; in bulk, 43½c.@44c.; in sacks, 47c.@50c. BARLEY heavy; Missouri Spring, 60c.@90c.; Illinois, 95c.; prime Minnesota, $1 15. RYE quiet at 65c.@70c. WHISKY is heavy; sales at $1 10. PORK, $32 50; Old, $30. Dry-salted Shoulders, 13½c.@14½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. BACON firm at 16½c. for Shoulders, 19½c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 19¾c.@19½c. for Clear Sides. LARD heavy at 16½c.@17c. for tierce, 18½c. for Keg. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. Live HOGS quiet at $8@$9. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 33,000 bushels; Rye, 1,500 bushels.

OSWEGO, Nov. 3.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales of 1,500 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White; $7 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 2,500 bushels Winter Red Indiana at $1 37½. CORN firm; sales 2,300 bushels No. 2 at 90c. BARLEY lower; sales 20,000 bushels Up-Lake Canada at $1 10, and 5,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at 90c. CORNMEAL, $1 90 ₩ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $18@$20; Shipstuffs, $22@$23; Middlings, $23@$25 ₩ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 19c.; Barley, 15½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS on Flour—To Boston, 82c.; to New-York, 54c.; to Albany, 74c. LAKE IMPORTS—14,200 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Barley, 391,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—5,500 bushels Wheat, 62,000 bushels Barley, 236,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Nov. 3.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 22,000 bbls.; Wheat, 60,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. FREIGHT—To New-York, 13½c.@22c. on Wheat; 12c. on Corn; 12c. on Oats. FLOUR neglected. WHEAT quiet; sales 11,000 bushels Sheboygan at $1 07; 9,000 bushels No. 2 Racine at $1 05; 7,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 15. CORN firm; sales 3,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 83c. OATS better; sales 42,000 bushels No. 2 Western to arrive at 51c.; 20,000 bushels No. 2 Western, on spot, 51½c. RYE neglected. PORK and LARD—Nothing doing. HIGHWINES nominally $1 12. BARLEY—No buyers; the views of holders are too high.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 3.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and drooping; small sales at $1 05@$1 12. CORN firmer and in good demand; Old, 90c.@92c.; New, 80c.@85c. OATS unchanged. RYE dull at 90c.@92c. BARLEY dull and unchanged. COTTON unchanged with a good demand. TOBACCO active with light offerings; sales 53 hhds. at $7 10@$21 75. WHISKY dull and nominal; $1 06 offered; $1 08 asked. PORK dull at $30 with no sales. BACON—18½c. for Shoulders, 19½c. for Clear Sides; nothing doing. GREENMEATS—Nothing done on account of the warm weather. LARD nominally unchanged; held at 18½c.@19c. for Kettle; Steam dull at 18½c.@18¾c., with no inquiry.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—COTTON quiet and unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull at $1 40@$1 45. CORN dull at $1 02@$1 07 for old White, 75c.@85c. for New. OATS dull, 55c.@58c. RYE dull, $1 05. Mess PORK quiet, $33. BACON quiet; Rib Sides $1 19; Clear Sides, 19½c.; Shoulders, 16c. HAMS, 24c.@25c. LARD quiet at 18c.@18½c. WHISKY dull at $1 15; tendency downward.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—COTTON closed active and lower at 24¾c. for Middling; sales 5,800 bales; receipts, 7,442 bales. CORN nominal and the market is bare. OATS firmer at 60c. Mess PORK, nominally, $31 50. BACON scarce and firm at 17½c.@17¾c. for Shoulders, and 20½c.@20¾c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Other articles are unchanged. GOLD, 127¾. Sterling Exchange, 138¾. New-York Sight Exchange, par @ ⅛ ₩ cent. discount.

TOLEDO, Nov. 3.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT—No. 1 White Michigan, $1 20; No. 2 Red, $1 12. CORN firmer; No. 1, 76c.; No. 2, 77c. OATS firmer; No. 1, 47c. FREIGHTS nominally unchanged. Dressed HOGS nominally $10@$11. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 3.—FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $5 50. WHEAT quiet; Red, $1; White, $1 15. CORN, in bulk, 90c. OATS, in bulk, 50c. RYE, 90c. Live HOGS quiet at $9 50@$10, gross. TOBACCO steady; sales 31 hhds. at $7 20 for Common Lugs, $17 for Leaf. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $31. BACON—Shoulders, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 20c. LARD, 18c. WHISKY dull at $1 10.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 3.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT heavy at 93½c. for No. 1; 88c. for No. 2. OATS dull and nominal. CORN heavy at 68c.@70c. RYE declining; No. 1, 73c. BARLEY nominal. Grain FREIGHTS firm at 12c. to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 126,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 104,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3.—WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN steady, and nominally unchanged. OATS declining; No. 1 State, 49c. RYE quiet; No. 1 held 93c.@$1; No. 2, 90c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 3.—COTTON heavy at 24c.@24¼c.; receipts, 897 bales; exports, 2,000 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN dull. OATS, 60c. PORK, $32. LARD, 18c.@20c. BACON scarce; Shoulders, 17¾c.; Sides, 21c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 3.—Spirits of TURPENTINE quiet at 43½c. ROSIN firm; Strained, $1 80@$1 87½. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR steady at $2 85. COTTON steady; Middling, 24½c.@24¾c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 3.—COTTON closed lower but more active; sales 700 bales; Middling, 24¾c.; receipts, 1,121 bales; exports, coastwise, 104 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 3.—COTTON opened with a fair demand, but closed heavy and irregular; sales 600 bales; receipts, 1,060 bales; Middling, 23¾c.@24c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 3.—The COTTON market closed dull; receipts, 2,688 bales; exports, 1,066 bales; sales 500 bales; Middling, 24¼c.

NORFOLK, Nov. 3.—COTTON closed weak; receipts, 387 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,862 bales; sales 200 bales; Low Middling, 24¼c.@24½c.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 3.—COTTON opened at 24½c., and closed dull at 24¼c. for Middling; sales 800 bales; receipts, 1,380 bales; exports, 48 bales.

DETROIT, Nov. 3.—WHEAT dull; Extra White, $1 24; No. 1 White, $1 11½; Amber, $1 05; Regular, $1 04.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Sixes, Third Issue, 103½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 29; Reading Railroad, 48; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53½; Gold, 127¾.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 3—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N.	Cloudy	50
Halifax	N.	Overcast	45
Portland	N. W.	Cloudy	41
Boston	N. W.	Clear	42
New-York	N. W.	Clear	41
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	47
Wilmington	N. E.	Clear	48
Washington	N. E.	Smoky	47
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	55
Richmond	S. W.	Clear	46
Oswego	S.	Clear	44
Buffalo	W.	Clear	38
Pittsburg	—	Clear	53
Chicago	S.	Clear	36
Louisville	S. E.	Clear	52
Mobile	N.	Clear	50
New-Orleans	N.	Cloudy	64
Augusta, Ga	Calm	Clear	54
Key West	N.	Clear	73
Havana	N. E.	Cloudy	75

[Advertisement.]

Our worthy Mayor's Proclamation relative to white hats is short, sharp and decisive. On and after this date white Derbys, beavers, &c., will not be worn by the residents of Gotham, under pain of ostracism from the ring of fashion. Let it be known to all that these hats have had their day and are now imperatively called in. Knox, the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway, will supply all with Headgear becoming the season. A word to the wise, &c.

[Advertisement.]

The opinion in regard to Holmes' Burglar Alarm, of ten or twelve hundred gentlemen who are using it, can be had by applying at the office for a pamphlet. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S GLASS CLEANING POLISH.—Depot No. 6 Roosevelt-st., New-York.

[illegible]			
		FOR EUROPE.	
Allemannia	Nov. 3	New-York	Hamburg
City of Baltimore	Nov. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Nov. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Nevada	Nov. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Palmyra	Nov. 4	New-York	Liverpool
Rhein	Nov. 4	New-York	Bremen
Virginia	Nov. 6	New-York	Liverpool
City of Paris	Nov. 6	New-York	Havre
Celia	Nov. 6	New-York	London
		FOR HAVANA.	
Morro Castle	Nov. 4	New-York	Havana
Rapidan	Nov. 6	New-York	Havana

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the steamship Rhein, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:15 P. M.

Mails for Havana, Nassau and the West Indies, by the Morro Castle, close at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, sail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

NOV. 3.—*In steamship Scotia, for Liverpool*.—Miss C. B. Smith, General W. B. Franklin, J. W. Goddard, J. Hargreaves, Miss Gibbs, Mr. Eisemann, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Lippincott, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hamiwell, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Lindley Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. Holland and maid, F. Benj. Kett, F. Amoran, Mrs. Wm. Tappenbeck and child, D. S. Schanck, R. Stewart, A. Patterson, R. H. Inglis Synnot, H. G. Wheeler, J. P. Rennolds, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Alcock, Miss G. Clapp, Mrs. J. B. Wilbor, Miss Boskert, Miss G. Walker, Miss Hunt, Mrs. Parish, Miss Mary Parish, James C. Parish, M. Cuireller and servant, Selim Marks, James Grierson, Miss Symes, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Burden, Miss S. Irvine and servant, Mrs. Barton, Miss Hunt and servant, J. D. Philips and son, J. B. Francis, Mr. Openheper, S. Sternberger and son, Miss E. Francis, Miss S. Francis, Jaspar Young, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Wood, Robert N. Toppan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Prentice, G. D. Brooks, George Townsend, A. Fulton Smith, A. P. Francis, E. Escharzier, Antolin Guenala, Pedro Ceballos, G. A. Morrison, R. W. Vail, Mr. Bonsfield, J. J. Miller, Geo. H. Kline, W. T. Whittemore, J. M. Fisher, W. B. Scott, H. S. Ward, Mrs. J. E. McEvees and two grandchildren, Miss Cunard, Miss Jeannette Cunard, Miss Karth and servant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wright and maid servant, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Clifton and maid servant, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McEwan, Lord and Lady Adare, maid servant and man servant, Thos. B. Harbison, P. B. Steele, C. C. Hayes, J. Newton, H. M. D. Smallpage, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Cohen, S. A. Peters, C. R. Durkee, B. McMasters, G. H. Hodges, G. T. Dewey, E. G. Tuttle, Wm. Penn Lewis, H. Hogan, J. G. Hitchcock, Mrs. R. A. Goodenough, Mrs. H. C. Blackford, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Levey and maid, G. W. Johnes, Morton Lathan, George Rintout, J. A. Conner, C. Warden, R. L. Patterson, J. C. Conyer, J. McDowell, G. J. McDonald, Master Eliot, two Misses Eliot, Mr. and Mrs. S. Eliot, H. R. Horton and servant, two Misses Horton, Charles Boyden, S. P. Mansell, Ed. Boote, A. Thorndike, F. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hindekopen.

NOV. 3.—*In steamship Nevada, for Liverpool*.—H. G. Newton and lady, Miss Pratt, Mrs. O. W. Bird, 3 children and nurse, Miss Swain, Miss Thorburn, Mrs. A. W. Jackson, Mrs. and Miss Ward, Saml. Lindsay and lady, Isaac Fish, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Ogden, Rev. J. A. Smith and lady, Mrs. Smith Baker, 2 children and infant, Miss Reed, Miss Mary St. Clair Buskam, Rev. S. Reed, Master Reed.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah.—Mrs. W. M. Walsh and son, H. P. Gray, Colonel J. A. Foster, W. F. Moore.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 34 | Sun sets.... 4 55 | Moon sets.. 6 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 00 | Gov. Island. 8 49 | Hell Gate..10 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Nevada, (Br.,) Green, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Tybee, Delaney, San Domingo City, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Ashland, Crowell, Wilmington, N. C., James Hand; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, &c., N. L. McCready & Co.; Valley City, Bedell, Georgetown, D. C., Philips & Brown; Acushnet, Rockett, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Tritonia, Williams, Liverpool, C. Carow.

Brigs Dirigo, Coffin, Naples, Jas. Hand; Wilmington, (Br.,) Martell, St. Johns, N. F., Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schooners Ed. Burnett, Fender, Pernambuco, Samuel Stevens & Co.; Ben Bolt, (Br.,) Drake, St. George, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Mary Curley, Nealy, St. Johns, N. F., Jed Frye & Co.; Wm. Arthur, Andrews, Baltimore, J. W. McKee & Co.; W. H. De Will, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Clara Jane, McAllip, Lynn, Mass., Jed Frye & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Oct. 30, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Nov. 1, 7 A. M., off Lookout, exchanged signals with steamship Manhattan, hence for Charleston; 7:30 A. M., 8 miles north of Lookout, passed steamship San Salvador, hence for Savannah; 8 A. M., 11 miles north of Lookout, exchanged signals with steamship Montgomery, hence for Savannah; 10:30 A. M., 30 miles north of Lookout, passed steamship Ariadne, hence for Galveston.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Zodiac, Hines, Savannah Oct. 29, with cotton, &c., and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Lodona, Hovey, New-Orleans Oct. 25, via S. W. Pass 26th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Price, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hs., with naval stores, &c., to James Hand.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Fairbanks, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hs., with naval stores, &c., to J. Hand.

Ship C. H. Soule, (of St. John, N. B.,) Sinnott, Cardiff 34 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Stevens & Soule. Has had light baffling easterly winds up to the Banks, and since heavy N. and N. W. gales.

Ship Casilda, Robertson, Bristol, Eng., 36 ds., with railroad iron to Thos. Dunham's Nephew. Has been 15 ds. to the westward of Sable Island, with heavy westerly gales.

Bark John Tyre, Luce, Havre 37 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Dunham's Nephew. Has been 15 ds. to the westward of the Banks, with strong N. and N. W. gales.

Bark Triumph, (of Portland,) Mahoney, Sagua 18 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy northerly gales.

Bark R. B. Mulhall, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Wharton, Demerara 27 ds., with sugar and molasses to Harvey Barnes & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales.

Bark Josephine, (of Portland, Me.,) Ravens, Buenos Ayres 68 ds., with hides, &c., to Napier, Welsford & Co.—vessel to Moss & Ward. Crossed the equator Sept. 28, in lon. 36 30; Sept. 22, lat. 14 20, lon. 31 10, exchanged signals with brig Flora, steering N. E.

Bark Bertha, (N. G.,) Borgwart, Providence Nov. 2, in ballast to C. Tobias & Co. Will load for Cork for orders.

Bark Silas Fish, Brand, Liverpool 29 ds., with mdse. to J. D. Fish & Co. Had moderate weather to the Banks, and since had heavy westerly gales.

Bark Richard Pearse, (new,) Bathburn, of and from Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig E. H. Rich, (of Provincetown,) Hopkins, London Sept. 1, via Falmouth Oct. 1, with mdse. to Fowler, Crampton & Co.—vessel to J. E. Ward & Co. Has had fine weather to Sable Island, since which has had heavy westerly and northerly gales, and been 18 ds. to the westward of the Banks.

Brig Unicorn, (of Surinam,) Cook, Paramaribo 27 ds., with cedar to Van Praag & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Race Horse, for New-York, and brig Autumn, for Boston.

Brig Five Brothers, (of Boston,) Randall, Sagua 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to master. Has been 11 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. W. winds.

Brig San Carlos, (of Portland,) Matthews, Buenos Ayres 68 ds., with hides to Miller & Houghton. Crossed the equator Sept. 28, in lon. 36, and has been 12 ds. west of Bermuda with strong northerly gales.

Brig Moses Rogers, Jones, Liverpool 36 ds., with mdse. to Samuel Quincey. Oct. 11, lat. 46 44, lon. 36 25, encountered a heavy gale from N. E.; has had the vessel so bad partly filled with water several times during the passage.

Brig Nellie Antrim, Wallace, Fajardo, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to Warren Ray. Has been 11 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy northerly gales. Left no vessels.

Brig Yankee Blade, Coombs, Bangor, with lumber for Rondout.

Brig Irene, Wass, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Shannon, (of Nassau,) Low, Abacoa 13 ds., with fruit to Geo. H. Johnson—vessel to James Douglas. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. W. winds. Left no vessels.

Schr. L. J. Gilman, Brooks, Jacksonville, Fla., 5 ds., with yellow pine to master.

Schr. Wave, Baker, Portland, with lumber to Hoyt, Sparks & Murray.

Schr. Emma C. Averill, Averill, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Perkins, Davis, Sag Harbor, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Buchanan, Kelly, Darby, Conn., for Elizabethport.

Schr. Clarissa Allen, Jones, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Joseph, Skinner, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lettie, Smith, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. A. Heaton, Phinny, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Anna Safford, Prentice, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Elisha A. Baker, Denison, George's Banks, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. William Thomas, White, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Island City, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Anna E. Cripps, Hodges, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Horton, (Br.,) Wallace, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphrey & Co.

Schr. John W. Maitland, Layton, St. George, with stone to George Babcock.

Schr. Ida L. Howard, Harrington, Port Johnson, for Portland.

Schr. Helen Mar, Rich, South Amboy, for Fall River.

Schr. Lyndon, Rumphol, Eastport, with fish and laths to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. L. C. Forreston, Dunning, Dennis, with fish to J. P. Robinson.

Schr. R. H. Clark, Welsh, New-London, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Robin Hood, Adams, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Fanny Hazard, Mills, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Elizabethport, for Sag Harbor.

Schr. Wm. Connors, Toole, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. C. A. Greiner, Harvey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Edwin, Perkins, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Hammond, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Garland, Lindsley, Lepreaux, N. B., 10 ds., with spiles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Lizzie H. Bennett, Seaman, Hartford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Abby Gale, Ross, Belfast, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. T. H. Seymour, Nickerson, Portland, with lumber to master.

Schr. G. F. Hawley, Harding, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Glenwood, Dickens, Port Jefferson, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eliza, Fowler, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, Kelly, Harwich.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Snow, Providence.

Schr. Julia S. Swan, Jones, Glenwood.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Miller, Hartford.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jarvis, Norwalk, for Rondout.

Schr. Eagle, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Golden Rule, Overton, Providence.

Schr. Hattie Collins, Hill, Portland, Conn.

Schr. L. A. Tollies, Day, Norwalk.

Schr. Emily, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. R. L. Kenny, Kelly, Dennis.

Schr. Vandalia, Whittemore, Somerset.

Schr. Ida, Phillips, Taunton.

Schr. Ocean Pearl, Jones, Newport.

Schr. Joseph P. Rose, Paul, Taunton.

Schr. Emma, Henry, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Celeste, Smith, Guilford.

Schr. Highlander, Lynch, Guilford.

Schr. David Pearsall, McGinnis, Greenwich.

Schr. Wm. Perry, Austin, Sag Harbor.

Schr. J. L. White, Bacon, Rondout, for Newport.

Schr. Walton, Raymond, Fall River.

Schr. Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. Yo Semite, Mott, Roslyn.

Schr. Mail, Holmes, Greenwich.

Schr. A. B. Hays, Hawkins, New-Haven.

Schr. C. S. Hazard, Clark, Bridgeport.

Schr. Sarah, White, Newport.

Schr. Sarah Lavergne, Smith, Bridgeport.

Schr. Geo. Downing, Peck, Glenwood.

Schr. Nellie May, Weeks, Newport, for Virginia.

Canal boat J. Benjamin, Jordan, Ottawa, Canada, 20 ds., with lumber to R. W. Adams & Co.

Canal boat J. B. Auger, Hoy, Ottawa, Canada, 25 ds., with lumber to Dannatt & Bros.

WIND—At sunset, light, N. W., hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships Scotia and Nevada, for Liverpool; Tybee, for St. Domingo City; Albemarle, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—Arr. steamer Pennsylvania, from Liverpool Oct. 21; steamtug E. M. Cates, from Philadelphia; bark Cambria, from Algoa Bay; brigs H. Means, from Hoboken; Sea Foam, from Rondout; schr. Joseph Segar, from Port-au-Prince.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 3.—Arr. schrs. Lilly, New-York; David Collins, Philadelphia; Marcus Hunter, Portland.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 3.—Passed in for Baltimore—Ship Richard S. Ely, 127 ds. from Callao. She experienced heavy weather off the Horn and on the Coast. The Captain was picked up in the bay by the steamer Eolus on the way to Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 1, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Balloon, Bangor, for New-York; R. P. Chase, do., for Providence; Canima, do., for Bridgeport; Fair Dealer, Ellsworth, for New-Haven.

Sld. schrs. Annah & Bruish, Annie G. Webber, Exeta, and W. F. Adams, (Br.)

P. M.—Arr. brig George Harris, Satilla River, Ga., 12 ds., for Boston; schrs. H. B. McCauley, Philadelphia, for Boston; Gustie Wilson, do., for Bangor; James Bliss, Norwich, for do.; Lebannah, Elizabethport, for Biddeford; Waterloo, Bangor, for Middletown, Conn.; George P. Trigg, New-York, for Danvers; Cornelia, Weymouth, for Fall River.

2d, A. M.—Arr. brigs Hattie E., Philadelphia, for Boston; Minnie Miller, do., for Salem; schrs. Mary Standish, Wm. Wallace, Annie Magee, Five Sisters, C. B. Wood, Sophia Godfrey, George B. McFarland, and Alpha, Philadelphia, for Boston; Mary Price, do., for Plymouth; Henrietta Simmons, do., for Salem; J. W. Coffin, Boston, for Jacksonville; Falco, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for Providence; Gold Finder, (Br.,) New-York, for Halifax; Mary Ellen, (Br.,) do., for St. Andrews, N. B.; Carvo, do., for Lynn; Alice B. Gardner, do., for Bangor.

Sld. schr. Falco, (Br.)

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 3.—Sld. steamer Claymount, Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—Arr. ships Lottie, from Yokohama; John Nicholson, from Sydney.

Cld. ship Cordillera, for Liverpool, with 28,000 sacks of wheat.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 3.—Cld. bark Exchange, Havre.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 4.—Arr. steamers James A. Gary, Baltimore; Volunteer, New-York.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—The schr. Narragansett, from Philadelphia, with cargo of coal, grounded in Lynn Harbor yesterday, sprung aleak and sunk. A steam pump was put on board last night, but it failed to free her. Another will be placed on the vessel to-day.

Spoken, &c.

R. E. Allen—Bark, from Sagua for Falmouth, Eng., Oct. 15, off Cape Florida.

Swan—Schr., from Halifax for Antigua, Oct. 13, lat. 18 19, lon. 63 40.

Josephine—Bark, (of Portland,) from Buenos Ayres for New-York, 50 ds. out, Oct. 16, lat. 23, lon. 64 10.

Cruso—Bark, from Cuba for New-York, was signalized Oct. 26, off Hatteras.

Union—Brig, from Cape Breton for New-York, 24 ds. out, Oct. 27, lat. 40 20, lon. 68 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Oct. 6, brig Citizen, for New-York, to sail Oct. 8.

At Paramaribo, Oct. 6, brig Moses, for Boston, ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 3.—The steamship France, from New-York, has arrived.

The Inman steamship City of Antwerp, from New-York, arrived here at 8 P. M. yesterday.

TIFFANY & CO.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY,
ARE
NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING
DAILY THEIR
IMPORTATIONS FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.

BRONZES,
MANTEL SETS
AND
FIGURES
IN GREAT VARIETY, AND MANY QUITE NEW, WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK.
TIFFANY & CO.,
NO. 550 BROADWAY.

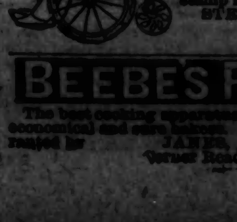
CHOICE LEATHER GOODS,
FINE MOROCCO
AND
LEATHER ARTICLES,
FOR PRESENT AND REAL USE.
TIFFANY & CO.,
NO. 550 BROADWAY.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS for COLDS, SORE THROATS AND BRONCHITIS. RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.

FURNITURE.
AT DEGRAAF & TAYLOR'S,
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND MATTRESSES.

WHOLESALE STOCK OPENED FOR RETAILING. Allow no party to persuade you to buy until you have examined our stock of furniture, carpets, mattresses and curtains. It is generally conceded by the trade that our stock is the LARGEST, most VARIED IN STYLE, and at the lowest prices for the quality of any house in this line; 2d and 3d av. cars pass the stores. Goods guaranteed as represented.

NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY, 65 CHRYSTIE, 130 AND 132 HESTER-ST., CONNECTED.



INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, from $20 to $40, for in and outdoor use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide them. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. State your case, and send stamp for circular. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., New-York.

BEEBE'S RANGES

The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical and sure bakers. Made, put up, and warranted by JAMES KITTLAND & CO., Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

THE RED ROOM;
OR,
A MAN'S HONOR.

BY THE AUTHOR OF
"The Dead Letter," "Figure Eight," &c.

On Sept. 22, A. D. 1865, Evelyn Owen Brocklethorpe and Bryce Gordon were married in Grace Church, New-York. This was a little over four years ago but the wedding is still talked of by those who were present on the occasion, on account of its great splendor, the youth, beauty and high social position of the parties, and also because of an event which occurred soon afterward, well calculated to give the marriage more than a passing interest.

The event and the tempest of excitement which followed afforded the author material for a remarkable narration, giving the widest scope to that subtle power of construction and that mastery of passion which have rendered Seeley Regester's productions so notable.

"THE RED ROOM," says the "publisher's announcement," is like the author's previous works, so "founded in fact" as to read like a revelation. It is a romance of life in our midst. The characters are those whom we have met, never suspecting the tragic sorrow tearing at their heart strings.

"In it will be read the history of the 'Great Separation Case,' as the sensationists were wont to name it; and now, for the first time, the public will be permitted to gratify a desire, never yet appeased, as to the cause of that sad sundering of marital bonds, and that most eventful train of mysterious circumstances of which an honored man was the victim."

This fine romance is now running through the columns of the ILLUMINATED WESTERN WORLD, very properly called the "Paragon of the Weeklies," from the beauty of its illustrations and the uniform excellence of its matter. "THE RED ROOM" is the last of a series of remarkable romances which have run through its pages. Sold by all Newsdealers. Subscription price but three dollars per year.

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Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
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FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

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Capital Stock...............3,000,000

The Bonds are a first mortgage on the railway, its rolling stock, depots, machine shops, lands, and the entire property of the Company.

LENGTH AND TOPOGRAPHY.

The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, the only East and West line connecting the Cities of Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin on the line of the old Emigrant Road. This section has been justly named the Garden of the West, and is noted for its large agricultural and manufacturing products, also for its valuable mines of coal. The local business will make the line a FIRST-CLASS PAYING ROAD.

VALUABLE CONNECTIONS.

In addition the Company provide for a large through business, having as MANY VALUABLE CONNECTIONS EAST AND WEST AS ANY ROAD now in operation. The line has lately been consolidated with the Indianapolis and Danville Road, making over 200 miles under one management.

At Indianapolis it connects with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, also with several other lines at Danville, with the Toledo, Wabash and Western, and at Pekin with Peoria, making a new through direct route in Illinois, connecting Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Baltimore with Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the Far West.

COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The road is being rapidly constructed, all graded and bridged, the track laying at the rate of one mile per day, all the iron and a large amount of rolling stock provided. The whole road WILL BE COMPLETED BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT.

PROFIT OF THE INVESTMENT.

The bonds average LESS THAN EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE, are CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK AT PAR, at the option of the holder, at any time, and may be registered in the name of the owner if desired.

The stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois are selling at from above par to nearly 200. There is a reasonable prospect of the stock of this road, at no distant day, selling as high as either of them, which makes the convertible clause a valuable option.

We have PERSONALLY EXAMINED THE ROAD, and consider the bonds A CHOICE SECURITY; we therefore take pleasure in recommending them to investors as SAFE, PROFITABLE AND RELIABLE. A large portion of the loan has already been sold.

We are authorized to offer them for the present at 95 and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving the right to advance the price, without notice. At this price THEY PAY TEN PER CENT. in currency—nearly FIFTY PER CENT. MORE THAN THE SAME AMOUNT INVESTED IN GOVERNMENTS. Gold and all marketable securities received in exchange at highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

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